



# **ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA**

**A Select Bibliography**

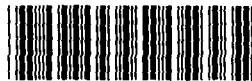
Submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of the  
**DEGREE OF MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE**  
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Under the kind and worthy  
Guidance of Prof. M. H. RAZVI (Head)

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DS 1028



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**Compiled**

**Under the supervision of**

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## I N T R O D U C T I O N

Academic libraries are linked with qualitative aspect of the expansion in our educational programmes. There is a general feeling that the mere quantitative expansion in educational programmes will not bring the desired results. Now the contribution of education as a factor in economic development is not only appreciated but fully recognised.

A number of studies have been made about the role of education in economic development and social change it is considered that general education in the elementary and secondary school is perhaps the best instrument for breaking the fetters of traditional way of thinking , just as it is for teaching the people to read write , count and interpret cause and effects in nature.

The important role of libraries in education is axiomatic, nevertheless it was only the Radhakrishnan commission of 1948-49 and the Kothari education commission of 1966 which stressed this importance. So far as colleges and the Universities are concerned the University Grants Commission has given them sizeable grants for the development of their libraries and the improvement of the service conditions of their Libraries . But it is in the domain of school libraries that the library movement has an enormous scope for service. With the "Explosion of education " which

the country is witnessing , the number of schools which have \_ come into being has rapidly increased and that number is daily increasing still further. Many of the schools have no libraries worth the name and in those which have fair libraries, they are not made the best use of by the students and the teachers. In quite a few schools the libraries have no whole-time, trained librarians, with the result that the libraries are being steadily ruined. As a nation, we can not afford to do without these store houses of food for the mind and the soul and having them it is as necessary to use them wisely by knowing what to read and how to read.

The present work consists of two parts. The first is the descriptive part in which a detailed account of all types of academic libraries has been covered. This part ends with a conclusion describing the present state of affairs and suggesting improvements in the service. References to ~~the~~ consulted in the development of this part, are indicated underneath. Part two consists of a list of periodicals, a list of subject headings under which the entries in the bibliography have been arranged, the main bibliography and an alphabetical index.

#### Scope and sources of compilation

The bibliography includes entries which are not comprehensive but are fairly representative of the subject.

While starting with this task, a general survey of the literature available in important libraries viz. Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, University of Delhi Library and University Grants Commission, Delhi, was made. Help was also sought from some index and abstracts services of reports. Out of the fairly large number of library science periodicals covering the field, only important ones were selected for the purpose. A list of these periodicals consulted including their respective places of origin, abbreviations used and frequency, has been given in the beginning of this chapter.

Although the bibliography is essentially selective in nature, I have attempted my best to cover all aspects of the problem and to make it fully representative of the various categories evolved hitherto. It is for this reason this part has been subdivided into three namely.

School Libraries

College Libraries

University Libraries

Research Libraries

The other problems pertaining to each of these groups, have been subordinated to them by the help of subject headings.

Standard followed :

As far as possible the Indian Standards recommended for bibliographical reference ( IS : 2381 - 1963 ) have been followed. In certain cases , such as indexing of the Herald of library science, where the said standards do not give any guidance, full words have been preferred. The other abbreviations used have been listed in the work.

Abstracts : I have given informative abstract rather than indicative of the articles documented in bibliography. To assist the abstracts important tables if any, have been given at appropriate places. I hope those using the bibliography will find them useful.

Arrangements :

Attempts have been made to arrange the entries under coextensive subject headings. For this purpose a comprehensive list of subject headings was compiled which is given as chapter 2 of part 2. For the development of subject headings, no classification scheme was found to give a coextensive class number, therefore the headings have been derived by following a logical helpful sequence guided by postulates and principles of helpful sequence given in C.C. Although there is always scope for difference of opinion on any issue , the list of subject heading

should be helpful to the consultant of the bibliography.

The entries are serially numbered and the following items of information are contained in the various entries.

- (a) Serial Number
- (b) Name of the author/authors
- (c) A full stop (.)
- (d) Title of contribution including subtitle and alternative title, if any
- (e) A full stop (.)
- (f) Title of periodical in abbreviated form so far as possible.  
This has to be underlined.
- (g) A full stop (.)
- (h) Volume number
- (i) A Comma (,)
- (j) Issue number
- (k) A semi colum (;)
- (l) Month
- (m) A Comma (,)
- (n) Year
- (o) A semi colum (;)
- (p) Enclusive pages of the article.



### Alphabetical Index :

Bibliography contains an exhaustive author, title , subject index in one alphabetical sequence. A large number of see references have been provided to facilities the consultation of the Bibliograph and to meet the needs of the various approaches. Consideration of the permutation in the names of the authors has been specially kept in mind.

RANGANATHAN (SR) and NEELAMEGHAN (A) See NEELAMEGHAN (A)  
and RANGANATHAN (SR)

I hope it will augment the utility of the bibliography.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge , and my appreciation is due to my revered Professor M. H. Razvi, Head, Department of Library Science, under whose most worthy, and able guidance and learned supervision the compilation of this bibliography could complete. His fascinating way of teaching always enlightened me and helped me to learn the grammar of Library Science and showed the flashes of the horizon in the field of studies.

It is his true guidance and encouragement which he offered me in various ways in undertaking this project and whose kind consolations and assistance made me to continue this venture.

I offer my thanks to all teachers of Library Science department whose valuable guidance and suggestions were always available to me.

Roll No. 5

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**PART - I**

**(DESCRIPTION)**

## INTRODUCTION

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The primary characteristic of a good academic library is its complete identification with its own institution. The measure of its excellence is the extent to which its resources and services support the institutions objectives. Every library must therefore be evaluated on its own setting rather than by comparison with general patterns or norms , because each library must support a particular educational programme.

A library is a social institution with interdependent organization into a system. In order to appreciate the working of such a system , it is essential to understand its organization in terms of the various sections and the functions performed by each section.

An attempt is made in the following chapters to cover most of the aspects of the academic libraries in India. There is no doubt that a congenial and peaceful atmosphere prevails and exist in the academic libraries particularly on the higher level.

The following points are relevant to mention :

1. Facilities.
2. Availability of materials.
3. Easy access for materials.
4. Academic Atmosphere.
5. The cooperative nature and courtesy of the staff.
6. Documentation.
7. Convenient working hours.

## I N D I A :

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES :

Their aims and functions.

### Education and Libraries

The bases of education are books. Education is supplemented and supported by libraries as they are not merely providing books and journals to the students but they also help in many ways by giving guidance in utilising the book-stock, providing informations on specific topics and giving reference and documentation services in support of curriculum needs. In India the responsibility for education is at two ends. Central Government is in charge of higher education and university education while the state Government look after the promotion and expansion of primary and secondary education. Mudliar Commission on secondary education in 1952-53 pointed out that " The aims of secondary Education is to train the youth of the country to be good citizens who will be competent to play their part efficiently in the social reconstruction and economic development of their country ".

Libraries play a major role in achieving this aim of education. Social reconstruction and community up lift. Can be done with the help of library services. In India, our cultural traditions are in villages and in rural areas.



The library profession has a great scope for preserving the social culture and uplifting the rural community.

### Need of school libraries

It is desired that the pupils should cultivate their reading habits and increase their thinking power right from their school career.

School education cannot be effective and fruitful unless library services are provided.

The libraries in schools are regarded as a means of universal and perpetual self-educational institutions.

Library is not an end itself but a means to an end.

School Libraries helps teachers not only planning their teaching programmes but also in framing them. It serves as a first aid of self education, recreation and entertainment.

It builds in infants a strength of increasing reading habits which last longer in their latter life and study when they go for higher education in colleges and universities.

The aims of the school libraries be as follows :

1. To stimulate reading habits by providing resources of books and non-book materials.

2. To encourage students to cultivate the ability to learn themselves without the help of teachers.
3. to widen general knowledge of different groups in library , scientific and technical matters.
4. to train the students in social education; and
5. to provide reading material supplementing to text-book study viz. " Extra Curricular " .

**Table I :** Showing the enrolments in (000,<sup>s</sup>) at the lower primary stage i.e. I to IV class in the age group 6-9 years

Years	Total Enrolments	Rate of annual growth*	percentage of the age group
1950-51	13,651	4.9	37.8
1955-56	17,380	7.5	42.6
1960-61	24,996	8.2	54.6
1965-66	37,090	8.1	69.2
1970-71	61,297	5.5	89.7
1975-76	71,550	2.2	106.4

\* Average annual rate of growth during the quinquennium concerned

Source: Education Commission Report 1966.

**Table 2 :** At the lower secondary stage i.e. VIII to X class  
Age 13-15 years.

Years	Total Enrolments	Rate of annual growth*	Percentage of the age group
1960-61	3,682	10.7	13.1
1965-66	6,127	7.5	19.1
1970-71 Est	8,818	7.5	23.8
1975-76 Est	12,685	6.8	29.1

\* Average annual rate of growth during the quinquennium concerned

Source : Education Commission Report 1966.

**Table 3 :** Showing the enrolments in (000,S) at the Higher Secondary Stage i.e. XI to XII class in the age group of 16 to 17 years

Year	Total** Enrolment	Annual range of growth *	Percentage concerned
1950-51	282	12.2	1.9
1955-56	502	11.1	3.1
1960-61	849	10.5	4.9
1965-66	1398	8.3	7.0
1970-71 Est	2087	7.5	9.2
1975-76 Est	2989	8.6	11.2

\* Average annual rate of growth during the quinquennium concerned.

\*\*Exclusive of the enrolments for vocational education at the secondary stage.

Source : Education Commission Report 1966.

**Table 4 :** Showing the number of schools, teachers and pupils on rolls 1950-51 to 1965-66.

Year	No. of schools	No. of teachers	No. of pupils
1950-51	7,288	1,06,522	14,86,892
1952-53	8,719	1,26,357	18,24,554
1954-55	10,200	1,75,892	19,08,258
1956-57	11,805	2,05,617	22,54,912
1958-59	14,326	2,45,555	26,96,843
1959-60	15,703	2,67,637	30,06,591
1960-61	17,257	2,96,305	34,68,709
1961-62	19,306	3,30,559	40,46,707
1962-63	21,088	3,53,259	42,47,266
1963-64	22,581	N.A.	45,00,000
1965-66	25,000	4,40,000	61,27,000

Source : Compiled from Education in India : An annual publication of the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.

### Library Services Vs Welfare of the Children

It is gathered that the library service at the school level is not only a necessary adjunct to the school education, but it has to be treated as child welfare activity too. Education of the children is already being treated as part of the welfare of the child in the relevant age group. " In bringing up a child, three factors are considered necessary i.e. tradition, training and environment<sup>1</sup>. Training can be had at two levels i.e. School and the job the learning through the use of printed words has its own important place in any scheme of education and training. We in this country have not yet fully utilized this facility and technique the movement the people at the helm of affairs are convinced of the utility and essentiality of the library, service as a media for education, training and ultimately the social welfare, I am sure that the cause of libraries whether school or public would not go unattended to for long.

- 
1. Goil, N.K. Development of school libraries during the fourth five year plan : some Recommendations. I.L.A.Bull; 2,3 & 4; July-Sept & Oct-Dec, 1953 35-59

T A B L E

Stating the required provision for School Libraries  
during the successive four plans

Period	2 Elementary Education Exp. total (in crores)	3 Provision for libraries (in lakhs)	4 Per- centage of 2	5 Secondary Edu. exp. total (in crores)	6 Provision for lib- raries (in lakhs)	7 Per- centage of 5	8 Total of 2 and 5 (in crores)	9 Total of 2 and 6 (in lakhs)	10 Per- centage of 8
1950-51	85	85.00	1	20	60.00	3	105	145.00	1.4
1956-61	87	130.5	1.5	48	192.00	4	135	322.5	2.4
1961-66	209	313.5	1.5	88	440.00	5	297	753.5	2.5
1966-71	322	644.00	2	243	1458.00	6	565	2102.0	3.7

Compiled from five year plan Reports.

If we take the factors (in table No. ) into consideration, the suggestions of 2 percent allocation of the total elementary education out lay would be a minimum essential. In fact, we must also try to find out some other resources so that our neglect and non-attention during the three plans may be compensated now onwards.

The suggestions for 6% of the total out lay of secondary education during the fourth plan period for secondary school library services and development is fully justified if the following factors are taken into consideration.

1. The newly started secondary schools will have to be provided for with additional funds to acquire the core collection at an early date.
2. Each library has to be equipped with multiple copies of prescribed and recommended text-books.
3. The school library has to have on its collection , such advanced books on all topics (taught in the school) which may help the teachers to know about thoughts and trends in their fields.
4. A school library has also to provide for the general reading material both to the teachers and the pupils. This provision becomes essential till we develop a fairly good public library system to cater to this requirement. Even if the public library

is there in the locality the primary responsibility to provide for such reading materials which will help to develop the over all responsibility of the students as well as the teachers will be with the school library. Additional reading is considered essential both for the teachers and the taught.

5. Each school library ought to be staffed with professionally trained staff, equal in rank and scales of pay with that of the senior teacher.

#### Present School Library situation

No necessary information is available regarding the present school library situation in the country. A sample survey made and collected data pertaining to the following<sup>\*1</sup>

- (a) Qualifications of the librarian and scale of pay.
- (b) Expenditure on library for the purchase of books, during the last five years.
- (c) Addition made during the last five years and total number of books at present 1965.

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1. Goid, N.K.: Development of School Libraries during the fourth five year plan: some Recommendations I.L.A. Bull. 2, 1 & 2; Jan-Mar & April-June, 1966; pp 35-59.



- (d) Number of journals and magazines as added during the last five years.
- (e) Number of teachers and pupils on rolls during the last five years.
- (f) Government grants and managements contribution for the purchase of books and journals.
- (g) Total number of books issued to the students during the period under reference and working hours of the library.

The data collected from higher secondary schools in Union Territory of Delhi and one Intermediate College in Uttar Pradesh.

The main findings of the survey are reproduced here for information and evaluation.

These are as follows:

1. In matter of grant for the purchase of books to the library, the schools under the private management were in a better position.
2. Though more and more schools are having a trained librarian, yet the scale of pay as granted is not attractive. In the Union Territory of Delhi, the Directorate of Education has revised the scale of pay for a trained graduate librarian

to Rs. 150-320 (The grade of a trained graduate teacher being Rs. 170-350), yet most of librarians are getting the old scale of pay i.e. Rs. 118-225 only.

### Recommendations<sup>2</sup>.

1. All lower primary schools with a minimum enrolment of 100 pupils are to be planted with a library.
2. All higher primary schools with a minimum enrolment of 80 pupils are to be planted with a library.
3. All high/higher secondary schools irrespective of the enrolment should have a functional library with a full time librarian. Further, during the fourth plan no school should be raised to the status of a higher secondary school till adequate funds are available for the development of the library.
4. The funds earmarked for school libraries should be a definite percentage of the total expenditure on secondary education. This should be adhered and followed to very meticulously not only at the state level but at the school level too. Percentage should be 2% of the total budget for the elementary education and 6% of the budget of the higher secondary education.
5. The existing schools with no library at the present or with

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2. Op. cit.

poor libraries should be granted adhoc development grants to be utilised during the fourth plan period. The amount may range between 1 to 2 thousand per lower primary school, 3 to 5 thousand per higher primary school and 8 to 10 thousand per higher secondary school.

6. School library cess at the following rate :

L. P. Stage	Rs. 2 per annum per student
H.P.S.stage	Rs. 4       "       "       "
H.Secondary stage	Rs. 6       "       "       "

is to be levied. This levy to be utilised exclusively for the purchase of reading materials .

7. All single section high/higher secondary schools should have a professionally trained graduate librarian on their staff with the equal status and scale of pay admissible to the trained graduate teacher. In case number of students crosses 300.

8. In each state, a unit known as " School libraries unit " should be set-up in the Directorate of Education of the respective states. The function of the unit should be to look after and bring up-to-date the data collected by the survey committees.

9. The school libraries should be kept open for at least 8 hours a day including Sundays.

10. The new building for school should be designed in such a way, that proper library atmosphere could be created. Provision should be made for at least (a) Stack room (b) Reading room for 5% of the total enrolment (c) two work rooms in each school.
11. Provision should also be kept for library equipment. This should be treated as part of the capital expenditure for school.
12. In cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras etc. where the number of higher secondary school is more than hundred city school central libraries should be set up on zonal basis.

The function of this library would be to acquire , process and distribute the documents to respective school libraries in the area and to have multiple copies of recreational and informational material , so that each school library need not possess this material. This work reduce the cost of library operation and improve the services. In corollary , the District school central libraries should also set up to coordinate and improve the working of the school libraries in remote areas of the district.

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Sec 1 Education Commission India (1966), Report Manager of Publication 1966 pp.263.

Sec 1 Ibid p.53

Sec 1 Ibid p.287-88

COLLEGE LIBRARY MAXIMS

1. The Library is the hub of educational activity in a college.
2. The Library is the heart of the college with arteries running into each department.
3. A Library work is not a job but at once a sacred trust.
4. A good librarian is dedicated to the service of others.
5. A College Library is a laboratory of humanities.
6. A College Library is a reading centre for browsing and enjoying books.
7. Books in the college library are dead unless they are used.
8. A College Library is only as good as the administrator and the principal want it to be.
9. Without a good library, there can be no college.
10. The total educational process in the college must be 'Library oriented.'

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Trehan, G.L. : Administration and organisation of college  
libraries in India pp.

I N D I A :COLLEGE LIBRARIESHistory

Lord Wellesley established the first college at Fort William in Calcutta in 1800 for the encouragement of oriental learning among the servants of the state , for its general diffusion by the publication of valuable works and for bringing the minds of many English and Indian scholars into close contact. In that college, a library was organised in the very beginning and was made ' Public in character , it became the oriental Repository, including the library of Tipoo Sultan which later on was sent to England to form part of the then India office library. In 1811 the Director General of the East India Company directed that a public library be attached to each of the colleges and that every access be afforded to both teachers and students for the purpose of consulting and transcribing the books, or making extracts from them. By the legislation of 1813 the Government took up responsibilities of educating the people under its rule. Lord Macaulay (who came to India in 1834) supported the ' Filtration theory of Education', according, to which higher education was imparted to the classes only in the hope that knowledge so imparted would trickle down from the classes to the masses , through his memorable minute , dated Feb. 2, 1835 , which required adoption of Western learning through the medium of English. On 7th March, 1831, English became the official language of British

India. At that time Macauley wanted Indians to believe that ' a single shelf of a good European library is worth all the native literature of India and Arabia '. In 1854 Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control of the East India Company, issued an education despatch which is regarded as the Magna Charta of English education in India. This resulted in the creation of the modern machinery in each province with a Department of Public Instruction and pushing into the back ground the indigenous system of education prevailing at that time. The Education department was first organised in 1854 , administered by a direction of Public instruction in each Province. College and University education began in India with the incorporation of Universities in the three presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857, which were 'exotic institutions created in the imitation of the London University'. Libraries were attached to each of these Universities and 23 Arts Colleges, three Engineering Colleges and a Medical College controlled by them at that time. An institution called the Punjab University College was established at Lahore in 1869 'With the special objects of promoting the diffusion of the vernacular literature generally and affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature and the English language and literature'. In 1862 the Punjab University Act was passed and the Punjab University college was converted into University of Punjab

on 14th Oct. 1882. The Punjab University Library was opened in 1884 for the use of ' Students and teachers of the teaching Department of the University'. The college affiliated to this University also started their own libraries.

### Condition of college libraries in British India

The Indian Education Commission reported in 1882 the condition of libraries as ' hardly creditable ' and deplored that ' general reading of students was confined to a very narrow range, being almost entirely limited to books which had some bearing on the subject of examination '<sup>2</sup>.

It appears that no proper and free use was made of books in a college or University library , as the main object of education at that time was no attainment of knowledge but securing of employment. The University report on Calcutta College made in 1910 observed in this context :

'There is no evidence that anything like a proper use is made of libraries. Of many colleges there are no facilities at all for students reading, at others there are facilities , but no use is made of them , and only very few use the libraries'. The University Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1917 to inquire into the conditions and prospects of Calcutta University found that the college



library " Seems to be scarcely used at all, in none it is used freely. Whole body of students of a college, 300 or 400, in number had only borrowed perhaps 25 books among them in the course of a month".

According to Dr. H. Haddar, a teacher at the Presidency College " The greatest weakness of the existing system is the extra-ordinary unimportant part which is played by the library init. Even the best, that of the Presidency College, is very defective. There is not a single library in Calcutta, where all the well-known works on philosophy are available, there is not one decent shop where you can buy a standard work on philosophy ... when I advise students to read particular books, they often ask me where they could get them and all that I can do is to scratch my head ".

The commission also noted that is general the libraries are quite in adequate for the needs of the students and still more for those of teachers ;

The Indian Universities Act, 1904, embodied the main recommendation of the Indian Universities Commission (1902). Under the act , Universities were empowered inter-alia to equip and maintain their libraries and the syndicate was authorised to inspect affiliated colleges periodically.

In Punjab, Mr. Assadon Dicknison, Librarian of Pennsylvania University (U.S.A.) who was especially invited in 1915-16 to recognise the Punjab University Library trained a band of College Librarians and introduced the Dewey Decimal Classification and open-shelf system in college libraries. This resulted in the provision of efficient book service to students, research scholars and teachers of Punjab University and the affiliated colleges. The libraries of different colleges at Lahore were also reorganised on the modern system with a view to providing good book service to students and teachers in those colleges. The condition of college libraries in India was in general satisfactory, as evident from the report on progress of education in India (1926-27).

Punjab University Enquiry Committee 1932-33 also agreed in regard to college libraries at Lahore.

The Universities Committee in 1938 found that " the financial provision for libraries has tended to decrease " and therefore , it recommended that " Larger grants should be made for libraries".

#### College Libraries after the independence

The University Education Commission , with Dr. S.Radhakrishnan as its Chairman, has in its report (1948-49) stressed the importance of Libraries in higher education , and recommended

that as " Library is the heart of all University's work , lectures and tutorials must be supplemented by work in the library , " the student himself must be made book-conscious " and there be no prescribed text-book for any course of study". The University Grants Commission , set up by the Government of India in 1958, became fully conscious of " the new and intimate role of libraries in the University and college life in our nascent India".and gave liberal grants for all library purposes, reading materials, buildings and library staff. The result was that there was appreciable improvement of standards in the University and College libraries in India. The U.G.C. has ' extended assistance to libraries for buildings and furniture as well as for the purchase of books and liberally for the engagement of most of the staff on a scale which is,relatively speaking, larger than would be found in other countries , particularly by the United Kingdoms' University Grants Commission, which is prototype of our commission.

A library Committee of U.G.C. headed by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan in 1958, found that " Libraries of many of the Universities are too ill equipped while colleges have hardly anything like an adequate library. Committee's recommendations have been accepted by the U.G.C.

Present Condition of College Libraries: There is considerable increase in the number of colleges in India since 1947. But only

a few of the new colleges have been able to develop and build up a first rate library. Some of the older colleges who do post-graduate teaching for the Master's Degree of the University to which they are affiliated , however, possess good libraries which contain excellent reference books, specialised journals and bibliographical tools for use of post-graduate students and the teaching faculty who make an extensive use of the materials in their teaching work.

The report of the Kothari Commission, 1964-65 , also shows that an academic library in India is still regarded as 'Conventional but more or less useless accessory " and therefore , recommended that the most urgent reform needed is to increase self-study facilities for students for which a well-kept and commodious library with an adequate number of reading seats is necessary, lectures should be supplemented with tutorial instructions and therefore the students should turn to the library to find for themselves, with the help of the reference librarian , the relevant material and knowledge need. The Commission further recommended that ' Library should be an important centre of attraction on the college or University campus " and " no new University , College or department should be set up without taking into account its library needs in terms of staff , books, journals, space etc.<sup>2</sup> The above report

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1. Ohdedar, A.K. The growth of the library in modern India 1966 the World Press, Calcutta.
2. Report of the Education Commission, 1964-65, Ministry of Education , Government of India, New Delhi.

of the Commission clearly indicates that the situation of school and college libraries in India is alarming. For this purpose, the administrators of college libraries may do well to pay heed to the following advice of our National Professor of Library science late Dr. S. K. Kanganathan.

"Every school or college should provide an adequate service. Teachers should use intellectual sharpening, library centred , individual group guidance methods of instruction "

Besides, the above gloomy situation of the college libraries some of the libraries in Rajasthan , Haryana and Punjab have achieved a great success in their development.

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3. Ranganathan, S.R. # School and College Libraries " Madras Library Association , Madras, 1942.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

1969-70

U. G. C.

List of Universities: State-wise

Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra
	2. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural
	3. Osmania
	4. Sri Venkateswara
Assam	1. Assam Agricultural
	2. Dibrugarh
	3. Gauhati
Bihar	1. Bhagalpur
	2. Bihar
	3. K.S.Darbhanga Sanskrit
	4. Magadh
	5. Patna
	6. Ranchi
Gujarat	1. Gujarat Ayurveda
	2. Gujarat
	3. M.S.University of Baroda
	4. Sardar Patel
	5. Sanashtra
	6. South Gujarat

**Haryana**

1. Kurukshetra

**Jammu & Kashmir**

1. Jammu
2. Kashmir

**Kerala**

1. Calicut
2. Kerala

**Madhya Pradesh**

1. Awadesh Pratap Singh
2. Indira Kala Sangit
3. Indore
4. Jabalpur
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Kriti
6. Jiwaji
7. Ravi Shankar
8. Sang
9. Vikram

**Maharashtra**

1. Bombay
2. Mahatma Punle Krishi Vidyapith
3. Marathwada
4. Nagpur
5. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapith
6. Poona
7. S.N.D.T. Women's
8. Shivaji

**Mysore**

1. Bangalore
2. Karnatak
3. Mysore
4. University of Agricultural Science

**Orissa**

1. Berhanpur
2. Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology
3. Sambalpur
4. Ulkal

**Punjab**

1. Guru Nanak
2. Punjab
3. Punjabi
4. Punjab Agricultural

**Rajasthan**

1. Jodhpur
2. Rajasthan
3. Udaipur

**Tamil Nadu**

1. Annamalai
2. Madras
3. Madurai



**Uttar Pradesh**

1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Allahabad
4. Banaras
5. Gorakhpur
6. Kanpur
7. Lucknow
8. Meerut

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INDIA :UNIVERSITIES LIBRARIES :Importance

Importance of the University Library. A University is usually described as a community where scholars and teachers, are the head , students are the body and the library is the heart. If the body is to perform its function properly and efficiently its heart must be strong and efficient in its functioning.

Thomas Carlyle was not exaggerating when he described a 'true University as a library of books.' ' Sir Charles Grant Robertson , a former distinguished Vice-Chancellor of one of the modern Universities of England, was expressing the same idea in another way when he said that, if he were a distator , he would reduce the time devoted to lectures to a third of that usually occupied by them, and insist on the students spending 3 hours every day in the library.

In our country, the importance of the library in University education has been often emphasized by educationists, librarians, education commissions and committee to quote from the report of

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1. Dongerkery, S.R.(1967) University education in India p. 263, Bombay. Manaktales.
2. India University Education Commission (1948) Report (1950) v.I p.110 Delhi. Manager of publication.

the Radhakrishnan Commission University education (1951)<sup>2</sup>

"The Library is second only to the instructional staff in its importance for high quality instruction and research". Similarly, the Kothari Commission on education in its report, submitted in 1966, further emphasized the importance of libraries in higher education. " No University, College or department should be set up without taking into account its library needs in terms of staff, books, journals, space etc "<sup>1</sup>

#### (1) University education upto 1857.

The Universities of modern India in a way owe very little to our ancient or medieval centres of learning but one must not forget the existence of such centres since very early times. The Parishods or assemblies of Brahmins learned in Vedas and Dharam Sutras attracted a number of students desirous of acquiring knowledge.

Later on well organized centres of learning at Taxila and Nalanda in the North, Vallabhi in Kathiawad and Kanchi in South were the great centres of learning in the country. Among other centres of learning may be mentioned Odantapuri and Javaddala (both Buddhist), Ujjain and Kanchi former the capital of Avanti, was noted for secular learning and specialized in Astronomy

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1. India Education Commission (India) Report (1966) p.287 Delhi Ministry of Education, Government of India.

and Mathematics. While some of these Hindu centres of learning in the east and south continued these work throughout the middle ages , the Mohammadan rulers encouraged the establishment of colleges (Madrasahs) at places like Lahore, Ajmer, Delhi, Rampur , Lucknow, Allahabad, etc. These institutions specialized in the teaching of logic, Astronomy theology, Natural philosophy, etc. The medium of instruction was Arabic and many Arabic scholars teaching in these institutions of higher learning. While most of these institutions have disappeared , some still carry on the traditions of the old Madrasahs.

During British period upto 1857 several institutions of higher learning was established by the East India Company and by the Christian missions. Some of them such as Wilson College Bombay, Madras Christian College, St. John's College, Agra, continued to play an important role in higher education in the country.

#### University Education after 1857

In 1857 first three Universities established in India were University of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. At the end of 1947 (the year of independence) there were 20 Universities. By 1962 the number went upto 55. In August 1971, there were 85 Universities and nine institutions deemed to be Universities.

This shows that between 1857-1947 the rate of increase was extremely slow due to the neglect of higher education by the British.

Today India has one of the largest educational systems in the world. The student enrolment in Universities and Colleges in 1961-62 was 980,380, it went upto 2,219,000 in 1967-68, and was 2,473,000 in 1968-69. During 1961-70 it was estimated to be 2,777,000<sup>1</sup>.

Student enrolment in the field of higher education in recent years has been expanding at an average rate of 13% per annum.

The research enrolment being 9,668 (1966-67)<sup>2</sup>. The total teaching staff in Universities and Colleges in 1961-62 was 54,583. By 1969-70 it had risen to 104,494. The number of college in 1968-69 was 3,112<sup>3</sup>. This fantastic rate of growth is due neither to a special need for graduates nor due to planned efforts to produce large numbers of highly qualified persons. The increasing number of students has special implications for Universities. Each University has a University Library, the relative importance of the library, and the financial resources made available to it. University Libraries form an important group serving the needs

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1. University Grants Commission (India) Report for the year 1968-69 New Delhi, 1970, p.1.
  2. Ibid, p.52
  3. Ibid, p.45

of research scholars. Most government funds for research are now being invested through Universities.

With the increasing enrolment in Universities and Colleges, a greater demand is made upon the limited resources of the University Libraries.

To give an instance -

2010  
Aligarh Muslim University - Enrolment of students  
Research Scholars and <sup>601</sup>teachers in 1960-61

17,586  
University of Delhi - Enrolment of students

574 1369  
Research Scholars and teachers

4711  
A.M.U., Aligarh - Enrolment and Research Scholars  
1468  
teachers in 1969-70

56,029 1137  
Delhi University- Enrolment , Research Scholars  
3087  
teachers in 1969-70

Due to the increasing awareness among users, expectation for better library services are going up. It is unfortunate that University Libraries in India have failed to meet expectations. Many are passing through a period of tremendous strain and are all equipped to play a vital role in higher education and learning.

All along, it has been emphasized that the research libraries in the developing countries lack resources, but there are instances when, inspite of reasonable resources , libraries have failed to meet expectations.

A possible solution to the problem is to give a chance to younger person. Secondly, a given library must be developed according to a well thought out plan for a period between five and ten years.

Thirdly, the increase in fund and staff must take place steadily, not sudently.

Fourthly, if increased funds are provided for the purchase of books and periodicals , then money should be provided to employ more staff to process and serve the material, otherwise instead of improving the library will be faced with a crisis.

The growth of the three earliest University libraries (Calcutta, Bombay and Madras) was a comparatively slow on account of the absence of suitable, independent buildings for their location.

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4. Kesavan, B.S. University Library and Library  
Education in India, Delhi Library Association 1963  
p.7

University Libraries from 1857 till the first quarter of the twentieth century : period of neglect .

As mentioned above the three old Universities, till almost the end of the first quarter of the present century these hardly had libraries worth the name. There was hardly any provision in the budgets of these Universities to buy books, furniture and equipment for these libraries. Whatever small collections they could have were housed either in some insignificant corner of the University building on the campus or even in building located away from the campus. Donations from individuals contributed much in the creation of book collections and buildings. The Bombay University owes its main Library building to the munificence of Prem Chand Roy Chand, a leading business magnate of Bombay donated a sum of 2 lacks of rupees in 1864 remarked " an ornament to their city, and by becoming a store house of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come ... a means of promoting the high ends of the University ."

Similarly Maharaja of Darbhanga made a grant of Rs. 250,000 for the building of the Calcutta University Library in 1912.

Madras University Library shifted from the senate house of the University to the present building as late as 1936.

The above information about library in these Universities



confirms the view that the library was not at all considered to be important in the functions of not only there but also other Universities which had been created upto the first quarter of the present century.

One important reason for this situations was that these Universities were primarily to function as affiliating bodies with almost no responsibilities to conduct education or research. Their main function till this time was to conduct examination of students studying in the affiliated colleges.

Calcutta Education Commission (called the sadler Commission) appointed in 1917, in its report emphasized that the Universities should take up responsibility for teaching and research as well and and this emphasis gave a new directions to the functions of the Universities for the future. Report follows.

" From this point of view one of the greatest weaknesses of the existing system is the extra-ordinary unimportant part in it which is played by the library. Few colleges have good library Even the best, that of the Presidency College is very defective at many point.<sup>1</sup>

University Libraries in the second quarter of the twentieth Century : Pioneering period.

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1. Calcutta University Commission (1971) Report Vol.IV p.284.

Then began a period of development of University Libraries. Madras University Library under the supervision of Dr. S. R. Kanyanathan, received adequate encouragement from the University authorities and was organized on scientific lines in its new home.

It provided lending and reference services to its readers which were much appreciated by the readers and thus became an important place on the campus. University Library at places such as Lahore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi began to be organized and developed on proper lines. While Madras and few other Universities were exceptions in doing good work in this respect.

Much remained to be achieved in areas such as (a) Proper financial support (b) adequate buildings (c) adequate properly qualified staff and (d) proper service to the readers.

To summarize the state of development of University Library during this period it may be relevant to quote the following from the Report of the Radha Krishnan Commission on higher education (1950)<sup>1</sup>

" While at a few Universities the Libraries are fairly well stocked "

Reason for the slow development of the University Libraries upto the 1940 .

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1. India , University Education Commission (1948), Op.cit

Although there were very few Universities in India before 1947, but there is no denying the fact that these Universities did play an important role in providing quality higher education in the country though to a very limited degree. The important role the libraries in these Universities could play was however slow to get recognition. Though much remained to be achieved till the late 1940's yet a good beginning had been made already which helped in the development of these libraries after independence, the importance of the University Libraries in University teaching and research received early recognition. However, the following points deserve emphasis for the slow development of the University libraries till 1940's.

(1) Types of the Universities

Before 1920's Universities were of affiliating nature, departments and faculties were added very late, since there was no urgent need to establish and develop libraries in these Universities.

(2) Methods of teaching and evaluation

Earlier the teaching depended primarily on class lectures repeated by the teachers year after year. The lecture-cum-discussion method or other methods such as discussion, seminar, tutorial, etc. were not usually in use. Therefore, there was no need to use libraries. In United States John Dewey 1894 in his book

school and society laid down emphasis on individual instruction, and learning through extensive reading and experience for proper all round development of the student. To achieve these objectives every educational institution should provide adequate library services to the student and the teacher. This change in emphasis accounts for the growth and development of libraries and library services in the American system of education. The need of other methods is recognised every where although use of lecture method is continued in most of the places.

The Pace of change continuous unfortunately to be rather slow which explains the non-existence of ,good libraries in many colleges and other institutions of higher education even today.

(3) A pathy of authorities

Authorities do not recognize the importance of the libraries. Therefore, libraries face hardship.

(4) Absence of professional pressure

Due to lack of professional training in library science individuals or Associations did not bring to the notice of the University authorities the importance of the libraries.

Establishment of U.C.C. A turning point. Establishment of U.C.C. by a statute of 1956 is an important land mark in the

growth and development of higher education in general and of University Libraries in particular in the country. Since its inception it gave top priority in the development of University Libraries in the five year plans.

Its first Chairman Dr. C.D. Deshmukh appointed a Library Committee in 1957 to advise the Commission with Dr. S.K.Ranganathan its Chairman. In 1959 the U.G.C., convened the seminar " From Publisher to reader : work flow in University and college libraries Among the several recommendations of the recommendations of far reaching significance was to equate, for the first-time, the professional staff with academic staff in the Universities and colleges with regard to their salary, scale. U.G.C. decided that the recommendations will be accepted by it as a norm of working and that they will accept schemes for reorganization put up in accordance with these norms.

In the words of Dr. Deshmukh, the Report of the Library Committee of U.G.C.'s " A classic in that particular field. The contents of that report as also a supplementary one Proceedings of the Seminar will ... guide the development of the University libraries for at least a generation to come " U.G.C. has helped the Universities and colleges by giving grants for library buildings and equipment, books and journals and for setting

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1. University Grants Commission (India) Development of Library facilities in Universities and Colleges (1968) New Delhi.
  2. University Grants Commission (India) Report for the year 1971-72, New Delhi, 1973.

up text book libraries.

A break down of U.G.C. expenditure on items such as buildings and equipment , books and journals is as mentioned.

Table 1

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1. Universities  
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Grants towards the construction and expansion of Library buildings, and equipment on 2/3 basis (100% shering basis in the case of the central libraries.

(a) upto 1968	Rs.	28639789. 00
(b) upto 1969-70	Rs.	1908000.00
(c) 1970- 71	Rs.	1387000.00
(d) 1971-72	Rs.	1943000.00

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Total Rs. 33877789.00

Grants for purchase of  
Books and Journals

(a) upto 1968	Rs.	41153583.00
(b) 1969-70	Rs.	16493000.00
(c) 1970-71	Rs.	14066000.00
(d) 1971-72	Rs.	9696000.00

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Total Rs. 81408583.00  
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## II. Colleges

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Grants toward the construction and expansion of library buildings and equipment on sharing basis upto 1968 Rs. 83.28 lakhs ( to 218 colleges )

Grants for text book libraries to 1131 colleges (1967-68) Rs. 24.55 lakhs.

### The India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme

This programme came into existence after passing of the Public Law 480 by the American Congress in 1951. The act provided for a loan of \$ 19000,000 to India for the purchase of wheat and specified that \$ 5000,000 of the interest be used on behalf of higher education for the purchase of American books and scientific equipment and for the exchange of academic persons between India and United States.

### Estimated finance for the fifth plan period for University and Colleges Libraries

The financial requirements for the fifth plan period can be calculated on either the per capita basis or percentage basis.

For calculating finances, we can use the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964) as the basis. For example, the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) recommended an optimum of 6.25% of the total budget or Rs. 40/- per student as the annual grant for libraries.

The Kothari Education Commission (1964) recommended that the expenditure on these libraries could vary from 6.5 % to 10% of the educational budget depending upon the stage of development of each University/College Library. The Commission further suggests that as a norm a University should spend each year about Rs. 25/- for each student and Rs. 300/- per teacher. It will be relevant to mention here that the Kothari Education Commission (1964-65) found that the position of expenditure on books and periodicals in 43 Universities about which they could get information was not satisfactory. It was only in four Universities that expenditures on books and periodicals was more than 5 % of the total University budget. While 34 Universities were spending between 1-5 % five Universities were spending even less than 1% for this purpose. These figures pertain to the second plan period.

The position seems to have improved a little but still there are Universities not spending much for this purpose.

While making financial estimates for the fourth plan period it was found that on a per capita basis the total finance

1. India University Commission (1964) Op.Cit.p.288
2. Ibid p. 287
3. Mangla P.B.and Sardana J.L.(1970) Development of University and College Library in India during 4th five year plan.Suggestions ILA,Bull.6,190-94.



required for recurring and non-recurring expenditure was Rs. 236 crores.

On a percentage basis the estimate was for Rs. 15-6 crores.

### Financial estimates

Year	On the basis of students	On the basis of teachers
1974-75	104331050	53906400
1975-76	114764150	59296800
1976-77	126240550	65226300
1977-78	138864600	71748000
1978-79	152751050	78923700
Total	686951400	329102100

Grand Total = 966053700 or Rs. 96 crores

Note : One crore = 10 million

### Non-recurring Finance

#### Provision for additional reading seats in Libraries

The total number of seats available in University and College libraries upto 1968-69 was 215276. Not having the correct figure for the fifth five year plan it be-comes some what difficult

to make detailed calculation. Basing our calculation at 10% of the anticipated increase in the number of students and teachers the approximate estimate can be arrived at forth fifth plan period.

Table I

Year	Total no. of students and teachers	Actual seats required at 10%	Existing seats	Additional seats required
upto 69	2364535	236453	215276	21177
upto 74	3957210 (anticipated)	395721	300,000 (Anticipated in round figures as above)	95721
1974-79	6373111 (anticipated)	637311		337311 (Upto 1979)

Total number of additional seats =  $95721 + 337311 = 433032$

According to U.G.C. the average cost for a seat may be calculated at Rs. 600/- per seat which means that there should be a provision for Rs.  $600 \times 433032 = 259819200$  or Rs. 26 crores in round figure for this purpose.

Provision for stacks, additional staff etc.

Roughly Rs. 26 crores can be calculated for the above for the plan period.

The above financial estimates are summarized.

Table II

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1. Recurring

(a) Books, Journals etc	Rs. 96 crores
(b) Library staff etc	Rs. 144 crores

2. Non-recurring

(a) Extension of Library buildings (Reading seats)	Rs. 26 crores
(b) Extension of Library buildings (Stacks, staff room, etc)	Rs. 26 crores

Total	Rs. 292 crores
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On the basis of the above calculation each University including its colleges will receive approximately Rs. 3.5 crores for recurring and non-recurring expenditure during the plan period.

Suggestions for further developing the Library services in the Universities<sup>1</sup>

There is no denying the fact that during the past two

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1. Mangla, P.B : University libraries in India: Their development and proposals for the fifth five-year plan. Int.Libr.Rev.6, 4; Oct, 1974; 453-470.

decades so there has been substantial progress in the development of the University libraries in the country. Collections have been strengthened to an appreciable extent. The library staff is considered at par with the teaching staff with regard to their pay scales. Lending, reference and documentation services are being developed. Emphasis during the next five years should be not merely on quantitative expansion. Qualitative all round development must receive proper attention of the library authorities and library staff. Some of the areas need particular attention such as

- 1). Proper financial support
- 2). Document Collection
- 3). Library services
- 4). Organizational pattern
- 5). Library Staff
- 6). Library training facilities

In the last but not least the need for a review committee.

## RESEARCH LIBRARIES IN INDIA

### Importance

Today research has become an important part of human activity. It is essential for the progress of any society. According to Webster, research is a studious inquiry or examination, esp : critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation having for its aim the discovery of new facts and their correct interpretation, the revision of accepted conclusions, theories , or laws in the light of newly discovered facts , or practical applications of new or revised conclusions, theories , or laws <sup>1</sup>. This is how knowledge grows and develops. This leads to the extension of the boundaries of knowledge.

In the words of the committee and research libraries of U.S.A., research libraries are Institutions whose collections are organised primarily to meet the needs of scholars and so to facilitates effective action on the frontier of every field of knowledge, traditional and novel <sup>2</sup>.

### Categories

Research libraries fall into three major groups according to the kind of organized served

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1. Webster's third new international dictionary, London, Bell, 1961, V.2 , p. 1930.
  2. American Council of learned societies, committee on Research Libraries, on research libraries: Statement and recommendations, Cambridge, Massachusells, 1967, p. XIII.

1. Those attached to Universities, or University like institutions.
2. Those attached to Government Departments , and
3. Those attached to research institutions.

A research library caters to the needs of research workers.

For example , the Sapru House Library , New Delhi is a research library catering mainly to the needs of research workers in international relation and are studies. It is attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru University and to the Indian Council of world affairs , New Delhi. The Planning Commission Library, New Delhi is another one attached to a department of the Government of India. The library attached to the Institute of Economic Growth New Delhi, is another example of a research library.

It was only after the second world war that the Government of India realised the importance of research in the social sciences. Since independence , steady expansion has taken place in the field of research activities. Out of 141 social science research centres in India, 28.4<sup>1</sup>% originated before independence and rest after 1947. The four five year plans have given an impetus to their growth.

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1. Saha, J. Special Libraries and information services in India and in the U.S.A., Metuchen, N.J. Scarecrow, 1965, p.69.

Much of the research is being carried out by universities, Government departments and research institutions. The Government departments include the Anthropological survey, the National sample survey and the Reserve Bank of India. Other organizations, which are active in the field of research are the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Indian Institute of Public Administration and the Institute of Economic Growth.

According to the Report of the Committee on social science Research<sup>2</sup> Rs. 15 million in 1964-65. Rs. 19.2 million in 1965-66 (revised estimate) and Rs. 18.1 million (budget estimate in 1966-67 were the central Government out lays for social science research. Further 954,1,919 and 199 projects in (a) economics (b) sociology, social work and Psychology, and (c) Political Science and Public administration respectively, were completed during 1950-64. The total number of social science research studies made by Indian scholars between 1960-65 was 1,460 in economics, 355 in Political science and Public administration 290 in sociology and social work, 202 in social anthropology and 17 in social psychology<sup>3</sup>. Some of the research libraries described stock a variety of publications. All of them keep the publications of their parent organization. The Gakhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, the Delhi School of Economics,

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2. India, Planning Commission, Committee on social science Research Report, 1968, p.74.

3. Ibid, pp. 61,64,65,70.

Delhi, the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, the Parliament Library, New Delhi, and the National Library (India), Calcutta, an United Nations depositary libraries.

The Anugraha Narayan Sinha Institute of social studies , Patna financed mainly by statutory grants from the Government of Bihar and the Tata Institute of social sciences, Bombay, are two institutions engaged in research in different areas of the social sciences and both have good libraries.

The A.N.Sinha Institute Library possess own 10,000 volumes (Oct 1969) consisting of reference books and sets 170 periodicals publications of various international agencies such as U.N., ECAFF, UNESCO , IMF , AIEDP (Bangkok). It also maintains news papers clippings and publishes a quarterly classified documentation list. The Tata Institute of social science library possess 31,000 volumes covering principal fields of interest in social work and related areas like sociology, anthropology, Psychology, Psychiatry, economics, social case work, social group work, community organisation, social research statistics, family and child welfare, medical and Psychiatric social work , criminology and correctional administration, housing urban and rural community development and public welfare administration. The library receives about 400 periodicals on

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1. Krishna Kumar : Research Libraries in developing countries 1973, p.122.



a current basis. In the aread of Political science, history, and public administration, the All India Congress Committee library, New Delhi, the Gandhi Memorial Museum, New Delhi, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, and the Indian Institure of Public Administration Library, New Delhi have strong collections. Government department libraries like the central secretariat library, the Historical division library of the Ministry of External Affairs, and the National archives of India also have rich collections in these areas.

In the field of Economics, including commerce, the Gokhle Institure of Politics and Economics library Poona, the National council of Applied Economics Research library, and the Ratan Tala Library, Delhi have strong collections. Besides the governmental libraries attached to the Ministry of Firance , the Ministry of Industrial development, the Ministry of foreign trade, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture , the Minis try of Labour , Employment and Rehabilitation and the planning commission deserve special mention. The collections possessed by these library taken together amount to more than quarter million volumes and are regarded adequate for research of a high order in many aspects of economics and commerce. The libraries of the Indianllaw Institute , New Delhi, the Ministry of law and justice , and the Supreme Court specialise

in law. The Sapru House Library has a strong collection on international law.

The American studies research centre library, Hyderabad (1964), serves as a central library for research in American studies in India. It is a good model library on area studies. It has in its collection more than 50,000 volumes and receives 400 periodicals on current basis : The Sapru House Library is the joint library of the Indian Council of World affairs and the school of International studies (Jawaharlal Nehru University), New Delhi. It is a unique example of cooperation.

Research and Library Development in India (1967) it was rightly pointed out that ' The library system of India as mentioned today is not in a position to meet the challenging implicit in the growing demands for research materials of social science disciplines for academic work and policy making because the library development has not taken place in that context, and indeed it has been characterised more by lack of coordination than as a result of deliberate policy<sup>2</sup>.

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2. Girja Kumar , Library development in India: retrospect and prospect, New Delhi, ICWA and SIS, 1967, p.36, micrographed.

## C O N C L U S I O N

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This considered observation on the values of a library in the academic sphere will hold good for all times. It is of significant importance to all those who are engaged in the planning , provision , and use of university libraries.

The basic problem of all the types of academic libraries-- effective and informed service to the users -- is common to all of them , but there are a few particular branches of work which differentiate the libraries of schools from those of colleges, the libraries of colleges from those of universities , and the libraries of universities from those of research institutions. Briefly , the striking difference is of a qualitative nature. The more advanced and specialised the reader, the collection of the library of that institution reflects the trends of that specialised work carried out in it. The most important problems facing the academic libraries relative to their government , finance, buildings, including seating, equipment and fittings; the staff, their selection, training, qualifications, salaries, conditions of service , duties and amenities ; the selection and acquisition of reading materials ; classification, cataloguing, reprography, access to book shelves and their control; and provision of bibliographic information and reference service.

PART - II  
(BIBLIOGRAPHY)

LIST OF PERIODICALS DOCUMENTED

<u>NAME OF THE JOURNAL</u>	<u>PLACE OF PUBLICATION</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>ABBREVIATED</u>
Assistant Librarian	Remford	M.	Asstt.Libn.
College and Research Libraries	Chicago	Bi/M.	Coll.& Res.Lib
Granthalaya Vijnana	Varanasi	H/Yr.	Gr. V.
Herald of Library Science	Varanasi	Q.	Her Lib.Sc.
IASLIC Bulletin	Calcutta	Q.	IASLIC Bull.
Indian Librarian	Jalundur	Q.	Ind.Libn
Indian Library Association Bulletin Delhi		Q.	I.L.A.Bull.
Indian Library Science Abstract	Calcutta	Q.	I.L.Sc.Ab.
International Library Review	New York	Q.	Int.Lib.Rev.
Journal of Documentation	London	Q.	J. Doc.
Journal of Librarianship	London	Q.	J.Librarianship
Library & Information Science Abstracts	London	Bi/M.	L.ISA.
Library Association Record	London	M.	Lib.Ass.Rec.
Library Herald	Delhi	Q.	Lib.Her.
Library Journal	New York	S.a.	Lib. J.
Library Literature	New York	Bi/M.	L.L.
Library Quarterly	Chicago	Q.	L.Q.

<u>NAME OF THE JOURNAL</u>	<u>PLACE OF PUBLICATION</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>ABBREVIATED</u>
Library Resources & Technical Services	Chicago	Q.	Lib.Res & Tech. Ser.
Library Review	Glasgow	Q.	Lib. Rev.
Library Trends	Urbana	Q.	Lib.Tr.
Unesco Bulletin for Libraries	New Delhi		UNESCO Bull.

LIST OF THE SUBJECT HEADINGS

## LIBRARIES, ASIA

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"	"	CIRCULATION	INDIA
"	"	LENDING	INDIA
"	"	REFERENCE SERVICE	INDIA
"	"	ADMINISTRATION	INDIA
"	"	BOOK SELECTION	INDIA
"	"	INDEXT	INDIA
"	"	DOCUMENTATION	INDIA
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EDUCATION	LIBRARIES		
EDUCATION	UNIVERSITY	LIBRARIES	

CHAPTERBIBLIOGRAPHY

## LIBRARIES ASIA

1. HEDWIG (A). Patterns of Library service in Asia and the Pacific islands Lib. Trend. 8, 2; Oct., 1959; 130-161.

It is a systematic account , backed by detailed information and statistics of the University, school libraries, and professional organisation of Asia particularly India. The difficulty in the development of the libraries is illiteracy , lack of common tongues, poverty and climatic conditions. But future depends on education which in lower demands a good library service. They are receiving help from international bodies as UNESCO and I.C.A.

## LIBRARIES, HISTORY, ASIA SOUTH

2. KAULA (PN). Library development in South Asia UNESCO regional services Lib. Her : 3; 1960-61; 123-138.

Describes briefly Unesco's role in the development of libraries and setting up of library project in Delhi. Analyses the working of the seminar and the papers contributed and enlists the resolutions passed at the seminar. Evaluates

the work of the seminar and the standard of the discussion. Brings out the contribution of India of the seminar. Evaluates the scope of the seminar and the reasons of its success.

#### LIBRARIES, HISTORY, INDIA

3. DAS GUPTA (S). Library development in India. Lib. Res ; 3; 1960-61 ; 1-9.

Presidential address at the 14th Bengal Library Conference Analyse the library structure in India describes the contribution of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and his originality critically evaluates the different patterns as have grown in India. Stress the need for library legislation with particular reference of library cess.

4. NADARAJAN (M). Libraries in South India. Sing. Lib. J ; 1, 1; Pr , 1961 ; 18-20.

Madras Library act was passed in 1948. Every town has a public library of 5 -10,0000 ; 70 % in the regional language and a lso news papers and periodicals. Open access is becoming popular. Colon classification and Browne charging system are preferred. Most libraries use a classified card catalogue. The value of academic library has been recognised and U.G.C. has begun to finance the expansion of library liberally. Madras University has started a degree course in Library Science.

5. KAULA (PN). National Institution of India and their

5. KAULIA (PN). National Institution of India and their libraries; Her. Libr. Sci ; 8, 4, Oct, 1969; 278-283.

The Gujarat Vidyapeth is one of the national institutions for education founded by Mahatma Gandhi its library has dual functions if a public library and a University library. Its collections total is 150,000 volumes. There are 41, 679 books in English and a special Gandhiane Collection. The library of the Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya contains a complete set of the Gandhi Weeklies and extensive material relating to Gandhi.

#### LIBRARIES, HISTORY, DELHI

6. GIRJA KUMAR. Delhi Libraries (5) Indian Council of World affairs library. Lib. Her; 6. 4; Jan 1964; 232-245.

States the establishment and development of the Indian Council of World Affairs Describes its contribution in the field of International relation and towards the establishment of the Indian school of International studies. Now recognised as a University. States the library particulars since 1955 as a joint library both by the council and the school. Describes the scope of the collection and its statistics as on March 1964. States nature of language, and special collections including private papers. Describes documentation work and

services rendered by library and details the specific documentation projects. States different projects. Envisages the bright future of the library in the context of the developing research programme at the school and growing needs of social sciences research materials.

#### LIBRARIES, HISTORY, ORISSA

7. RADHAGOVIND (DAS). Libraries and Librarians in Orissa  
I.L.A. Bulletin, 9, 3 & 4; July-Dec ,73 ; 113-118.

Adult education programmes failed because it was not backed by a regular library services. The University library are inadequately staffed and college libraries are neglected and in its charge of unqualified staff. Lack proper library facilities and Libraries there was no school of librarianship until 1968 . State govt sends 1 working librarian year to attend the post graduate diploma course in Library Science.

#### LIBRARIES, MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION, INDIA

8. RAZVI (MH). India Influence of regional languages .  
Regional language , as medium of instruction and its impact on libraries. Her. Libr. Sc., 13, 1, Jan, 1974; 33-38.  
Traces the genesis and growth.

Use of English and shift to regional languages , inadequate reading material in regional languages in spite of 50 Universities switched over to the new medium of instruction. Poor book products in regional languages and lack of translation facilities , mechanical device , reference materials research periodicals and inferior physical format of books and their impact on its working of libraries.

9. MISRA (Jogesh). Librarianship and regional languages as medium of instruction. Her. Lib. Sc. 13, 3 & 4; July-Oct, 1974; 260-264.

Contribution to a special issue devoted to P.N.Kanla on his 50th birth day. A following to 75/169. English continues as an official language in more than 50 universities. Suggests that it should continue to fulfil this function until it meets a natural death. Gives disadvantages of using English as the link language , not least of which is that it serves as a barrier to book usage in libraries. Makes a case for introduction of regional languages as a medium for developing education and the nation.

#### LIBRARIES, FUNCTION, INDIA

10. SRIVASTAVA (AP). Concept of library service in India. Ind. Lib. 12; 4; Mar 1958; 249-253.

In India the library service is not adequate where as in Western countries it is fully realised. His survey is to the three types of libraries, Academic , Businnes, Research. Indicates the function of each. He points out how India might be benifitted by developing such libraries.

He blames the state Governments which should look after this task of promoting library services.

### LIBRARIES, COOPERATION, INDIA

11. PATIL (PK). Inter Library Co-operation. I.L.A.Bull. 2, 1 & 2, Jan-Mar & April-Jun ,1966; 65-68.

He has given utmost importances to Inter Library loan has suggested the inter library loan co-operation is possible in four major areas a) Use of materials  
b) Aequsition c) Cataloging d) storage.

12. INDWAR (RP). Inter-Library Co-operation in India. I.L.A.Bull. 2 , 1,2; Jan-Mar & April-June,1966; 102-104.

Author gives inter library cooperation scheme through a central agency which may be established at the regional, state, national and inter-national levels. The scheme makes the reading material flow from one library to other. The scheme also presurposes the library lagislation, Union catalogue and centralization of classification and cataloguing at the above libraries.

13. JAIN (HC). Need for Co-operation in acquisition.

Lib.Her., 8, 1-2; April & July 1965 ; 51-62.

Analyses the research facilities available in our libraries.

Suggest that India should not even bank upon Co-operative acquisition and storage projects rather than merely discussing and debating these issues. Such projects satisfy the research needs of the users within the country its self.

#### LIBRARIES, REFERENCE SERVICE, INDIA

14. SITARAMASWAMY (M). Reference services in Indian Libraries.

IASLIC Bull., 8, 2; June, 1963; 87-90.

Proper attention is not paid in the past for developing reference service for readers in academic libraries. Situation be improved by planned acquisition of reference material, and trained staff of handle them. Budget is the hurdle in purchasing. Greater co-operation is needed between libraries, Publishers and the book trade in general. Govt. publication on Indology is important libraries should do hard to develop reference service reference tools in his library and hence win recognition.



## LIBRARIES, BOOK SELECTION

15. DESHPANDE (KS). Acquisition of Indian publications - strag thoughts. ILA bull. 7, 3; July Sept, 1971; 92-102.

Problems of acquisition of Indian publications dealt with as under. 1. Kannada publications 2. Other Indian publications 3. Government publications and 4. Non book material. In the absence of an effective book selection low , a high selection is urged. For other Indian publication INB, ALBPC, Accession lists, Indian book reporter etc. do not cover comprehensively and added to it there is time lag. Though the book trade has made good strides, book selection policies are guided the percentage of discount. Non book material should be published in large numbers

Advocates survey of readers tastes.

16. GIRJA KUMAR. Acquisition of foreign material in India. ILA bull., 7, 3; July-Sept, 1971; 80-85.

Discusses , largest amount of imports were from U.S., U.K. and Japan. Distribution of foreign books involves four parties. The rising cost of living, steep increase of some of the books and series of devaluation double the price as compared to the early fifties. Import regulations provide the greater distinctive to the import of books.

The whole sale distribution of foreign book is the main drawback. They determine reading had it. Libraries should care to plan their acquisition of foreign books.

Readers as buyer should be identified.

#### LIBRARIES, PERIODICAL, ORDER, INDIA

17. GIDWANI (NN). Problems faced by Indian libraries in acquiring current periodicals ILA bull. 7,3; July-Sept, 1971; 85-91.

Advance payment of periodicals lead often the libraries to lose money. Placing subscription directly with the foreign publishers means of cost and correspondence. Advocating the compilation of Union tests of periodicals to effect economy in the acquisition of periodicals . The abnormal rise in subscription is pointed out. Competition between subscription agents should be avoided.

He suggests for some reasonable solution.

#### LIBRARIES ACADEMIC INDIA

18. BHATTIA (Mohan). Academic library system. Ind lib ; 25,2; Sept, 1970; 77-80.

Author holds that library hierarchy have been created without any system analysis, but with a view increase load

suggests for study of environment , resources and outside factors and library work as inside factor before a hierarchy is evolved. Library operation and organization should be studied, delay in decision making should be avoided and decision making should be decentralised.

19. DATTA (Binal Kujar). Academic libraries should be creative through organized publicity. Ind. Libn ; 8, 3; Dec, 1953 ; 115-116.

Stresses that University libraries not simply help then student is reading but they should guide the students commencing at large through reading to form their mind , hobby and habit and to be the healthy future citizens. In his opinion libraries should od publicity book for these students who are not attending the libraries. He has suggested few steps.

20. DAVINSON (Donald). Academic and legal deposit libraries, an examination guide book.

He has described two kinds of libraries one which conduct library service without any cess and the other which enforce law for deposits.

21. HAKAM SINGH., ed. Academic libraries including papers and summary proceedings of the seminar on library on college instruction, Ludhiana, April 21-22, 1962. Various aspects were considered.

22. HUSAIN (MS). Need for orientation in the use of libraries IASLIC Bulletin 7.15, No.1, Mar, 1970.

Paper discusses the social function of libraries with emphasis on academic libraries. It stresses unless the student are library minded there can not see any intellectual improvement or expansion of their horizon of knowledge.

23. JAIN (HC). Achievements of academic libraries in India - A decennial review. Lib. Her.; 6, 2-3; July, Oct, 1963; 172-180.

Outlines the factors which have contributed towards the improvements of University libraries in India during the last decade. Spells out the various problems which need to be tackled to help improve library service in the University set - up.

24. KUMAR (BK). The state of academic libraries in developing countries : The emergence of a foreign aided departmental library of a University library. Her. Lib. Sc.; 2, 3; July, 1969; 219-223.

Stresses the need of setting up foreign- aided departmental library in a university. Point out that present deep rooted centralised functioning of a University library may not be helpful. States that there is the need of rational variance between department and the departmental library. Point out that besides book and periodicals sufficient fund be set apart for employing a matching staff to give maximum potentialities to such libraries. Discusses for foreign advise and guidance in connection with selection and acquisition. Points out limitations of two operational phases (1) incubation phase (2) Post incubation phase. Emphasis the importance of acquisition plan to bring maximum results with the minimum cost. Discusses the problem of drafting budget for such a library. Points out that emphasis should be given in the budget on periodicals, microfilms , news papers, etc and on staff of its specialised material.

25. MALATHI (N). Academic library: The bridge between faculty and student. In Sri Vankartswara University. Tirupati XVIII All India Library Conference 29-31 Dec 1969. Seminar p.19.

In seminar different papers were discussed on the academic libraries and discussed the relationship between faculty and students.

26. McNEAL(Archie L). Academic and research libraries in India. Coll. and Res. Libs; 20, 3; May, 1959; 243-246.

He has pointed out towards the constitution for the compulsory education upto the age of 14 years within 10 years of its promulgation. As a proportion of these children seek higher education the Universities must be effected. Described the increase of Universities, enrolment and new buildings for libraries. Demanded for qualified librarians with suitable emoluments. He is in favour of open access with adequate book collection and building.

He admits that research and special libraries present better picture. i.e. INSDOC and others.

27. OM PRAKASH. Academic libraries in India : Problems and prospects : Her. Lib.Sc; 5, 1; Jan, 1966; 68-71.

Describes the importance of a library in the modern educational system. States the place of library in the Western system of education. Mentions the poor conditions of school and college libraries. Stresses the need for appointing librarians as incharge of libraries. Notes the development of literacy and education. States the amount sanctioned for development of libraries in each state. Mentions the provision of library hour in schools.

29. RANA (MS). The role of librarian in building book collection in academic libraries. Her. Lib. Sc. 12, 1; Jan, 1973; 35-38.

Depicts the situation at home and abroad. Gives reasons for changing situation in India. Catalogues problems disadvantages if the faculty is given free hand in building book collection.

Prepares a case for devolving this specialised activity on the library. Makes recommendation for further improvement.

#### LIBRARIES ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION

30. HINGWE (KS). Organizational patterns of academic libraries. Lib. Her. 11, 3; Oct, 1969; 139-153.

A survey of 77 constituent and affiliated college libraries and 6 research institute Libraries under the jurisdiction of the University of Poona. The information collected concerns year of establishment; building and reading room space number of volumes; budget ; expenditure on books and periodicals; reading accommodation; open access, working days and hours; classification and cataloguing ; reference service; stock-taking; pay scales and qualifications of Librarians. Suggestion for improvement are made. Standards should be formulated and strictly adhere to.

## LIBRARIES CHILDREN INDIA

31. BOGA (DK). School and children's libraries in India.  
J.Ind. Lib. Assn; 1, 3; April, 1956, 2-4.

Author describes that there are few facilities for informal reading available to children in India. He stresses the need of libraries in school and public libraries. There is a dearth of suitable books in Hindi and Urdu. A special training centre for children's libraries is required.

32. MITTAL (RL). Dimensions of library personnel in India.  
Ind. Lib. Movement. 1, 3; Sept, 1974; 103-122.

In the beginning he describes the value of a library. Then describes the state of the primary, middle High, and Higher Secondary, discusses the miserable conditions of the school libraries. Refers to the second Education Commission (1952-53) then quoted K.G. Saiyadein remark of 1956 to prove his argument. He also discussed at length the school library building and quoted the report of the National Building Organisation, New Delhi (Nov 1960).

He stated that about 37.3 % of the schools do not have even a room for library. He concluded with the remark of V.K.K.V. Rao remark " Far too many high school libraries



in country have libraries which consist of 4 or 5 cup-boards same this is with the trained library personnel. Then he figures staff needed of different cadres.

35. RANGANATHAN (SR). Children's books and their distribution. Educational rev (Madras) 63, 10; Oct, 1957; 476-478.

He suggests that the supply of books should be through the channel of the state and district central libraries.

36. RANGANATHAN (SR). Library service for children. Educational Rev. (Madras); 6, 8; Aug, 1957; 440-445.

Suggests to the minister of education for Madras on survey revaluation of school libraries as a first step. He traces the recognition of the need for library service for children to the law of library science and to the new education movement initiated L. John Dewey. Points out the delay of two generations in making the library the heart of the school.

Describes the present plight of school libraries in the state of Madras and explores the causes for it.

#### LIBRARIES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, INDIA

37. BATEMAN (RB). Libraries and schools. The Lib. Ass. Rec.; 69, 4; April, 1967; 116-118.

Author deals with teachers and children now require for more elaborate and considered services for their public libraries. The school library should be purposive collection geared to the school curriculum.

38. CHAKRAVARTY (NC). School libraries in India. IASLIC Bull; 7, 3; Sept 1962; 118-124.

He traced the development of the school libraries and and given a brief account of the present condition which is quite alaring.

39. CHAKRAVARTY (NC). School libraries in India. IASLIC Bull. 4, 2; June, 1959; 51-55.

He forecasts that within the next fifteen years compulsory free education will be extended to the age of 14 in India. Resulting this there will be great increase in schools. Although this present arrangement of school libraries is inadequate. There is a plan to train 32,000 librarians. There is a brief description of the national organisations which should co-operate in a scheme to develop the school library service.

40. DEY (Prabir). Problems of school Libraries (Bengali) Gramthagari; 19, 11; Mar, 1970; 343-345.

This is a brief survey based on the reports of various education Commission appointed by the Government of India and also survey of reports of the Bengal Library Association reveals the deplorable conditions of the school libraries.

41. GANAPATHY (KP). British Council Seminar on school and college libraries , Bombay. 1964. Luck Libn; 3, 1-3; Jun,Sept,Dec,1964; 49-56.

Mar 2nd-3rd,1964, the main subjects were (1) Cultivation and promotion of reading habit (2) Inter library cooperation (3) Narsus for an efficient school library (4) Place of a school and college libraries within the national frame work.

Visiting speakers introduced each main topic,discussion then followed. Participants got an insight into library development problems in India as a whole.

42. GUPTA ( K Balasundara ). School Libraries today -their problems IASLIC Bull. 13,2; June,1968; 174- 7.

Describe , deplorable conditions of school libraries.Assigns these to improper location, inadequate budget , lack of catalogues, unhelpful classification, students being not initiated disarming administration set-backs. Suggests setting up a central agency on the U.G.C. lines.

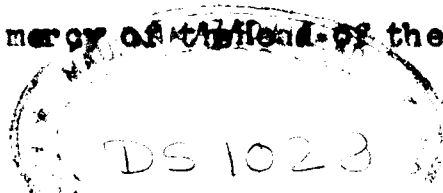
43. JOB (NM). School Libraries. Ind. Libn. 15, 4; Mar, 1961, 201- 203.

Author has emphasised that for formal and informal education schools must be provided with well equipped libraries which can create literacy as well as artistic taste in student, it also creates a capacity for thinking which is a sign of an educated man. It is the proportion to give guidance to the children. More library is not sufficient unless they better guided by the librarians and teachers. More hours to be devoted to the library time and every student should have access to it. It should be in a central place in the school and most attractive place which the books should be with age group of the students and their taste should be considered first.

He suggests further that school libraries should out be for students and public libraries to feed it in collection it should be comfortable place and homely atmosphere. For better citizen the school should be well constructed and library should be better equipped.

44. KOLHATKAR (VP). The School Library and its librarian. Ind. Libn. 15, 3; Dec, 1964; 110-114.

He has given details what happen in schools for selection of books is at the mercy of the Head of the Institution.



There is little attention paid towards school libraries. Librarian will paid and look up to works. Teachers besides their heavy schedule take the responsibility. Librarian should do his work in teaching period and teachers should some convenient time to libraries.

46. KUMAR (BR). School Libraries in India. ILA Bull. 7182; Jan-June, 1970; 27-30.

India has not made much progress in providing the school library facilities to the prospective citizens of tomorrow. Need for crash programme by the central as well as state of governments. Cites example of U.S.A. where effective supervision of the school libraries exists. Suggest the formation of a library bureaux to guide the school authorities. Cites recommendations of IIA Conference in this regard.

Suggestions made at the end.

47. LAKHANPAL (SK). School Library Service in India. Ind. Lib. 22, 4; Mar, 1968; 199-202.

School library service is not effective it should be more effective because college and university library service depends upon it. Suggests establishment of directorate in line with U.S.A. Discuss training courses in

school librarianship and representation of various fields of specialization in librarianship in degree and diploma syllabi. Further suggests inclusion of any specific field of librarianship in which some subjects concerning school librarianship in addition to the existing syllabi. Such as school library administration, Audiovisual services ,story telling, organization of materials, reading material for children etc.

49. MAGNANAND. School Libraries in India. Ind. Lib ;9,1;June,1954; 1-6.

The report of the Secondary education Commission (1952-53) stated " that in the majority of schools there are no libraries worth the name " Non-appreciation of the situation by teachers and education authorities should be remedied by a Statistical investigation for school libraries are indispensable to all classes of student , and will ultimately be an integral part of the library organisation. In his opinion the basic fundamentals of a good service includes a generous book stock, chosen by senior students, teachers and trained librarians and backed by an inter-library loan service , and centrally cited commodities and attractive accommodation, rather than dispersed subject collections.

50. MEHTA (Rajendra Prasad M). School Libraries: Their aim and functions. Indian Lib.Sc Ass.Bull; 6,1;Jan-Mar,1970;39-41.

Stresses the function of a library in a school which helps in guidance in utilising book stock is two fold central government is in charge of higher education and University education while State Governments look after the promotion and expansion of primary and secondary education. He refers to the Mudliar Commission on Secondary education in 1952-53. He stresses further that library plays major role in achieving social reconstruction and community uplift which can be done with the help of library service. Traces the history of the school libraries then given aims and objectives of the school libraries such as (1) Stimulate reading habit (2) Encourage students to learn themselves (3) Widen general knowledge of different group (4) Train the students in social education (5) Provide reading material as per 'extra curricular'. Then narrates functions. Concludes with school libraries Community development.

51. MOHANRAJ (VM). School Libraries; an educational problem. Her. Lib. Sc ; 2; 1963; 167 - 170.

Describes the lay out of libraries as given by Dr. Ranganathan and the place of school libraries. Explains the importance of school libraries states the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission of India and the condition of school libraries in general and in public schools. Emphasises the need for improvement in school library service.

52. MUKERJEE (AK). School Library; some practical hints.

This book is a nice exposition on the school libraries. Author has given salient feature on the working of the school libraries.

53. RANGANATHAN (SR). All India seminar on school libraries : Annals of Lib.Sci; 9, 3; Sept, 1962; 100-107.

Seminar at Bangalore 6-15 Mar 1962 gives the objectives and finding covering (1) creative and transmissive education; correlation of classroom work and library work; stimulation of reading habit ; group library work; library extension work, initiation of pupils, library requirements reading materials, staff and finance, library co-ordination of children's books ; library room and its equipment; establishment of a book bank for free use of poor pupils inclusive of library science in the training course for teachers, proper classification and cataloguing of books in a school library; progressive reforms of the examination system ; and immediately beginning with some proper allowing use of books while answering then.

54. RANGANATHAN (SR). New education and school library ; Experience of half a century.

The author expounds the educational theory throwing



all the activities and work of a school in a perspective in which the school library is made the hub. this exposition of the important role of library service in the education of students in school is based on his experience of our half a century.

57. SAHAYA (Shyam nandan). Introducing the young to 'Never failing friend'. Ind. Libn; 12, 4; Mar, 1958; 254-266.

Author persuasively advocates more attention to be paid to books and reading in Indian schools, suggests methods for teachers, and underlines the importance of the school library. He offers ideas for rooms and their furnishing.

He stresses on Co-operation with public libraries. State Government should strengthen school libraries and encourage book production.

58. WAKNIS (TD). High School Libraries. J. Ind. Lib. Assn; 1, 3; 1956; April, 1956; 5-9.

First he describes the working in the present day libraries then aim and objects, Give a brief history of developments in England and America.

His stress is reorientation of the school library system after the Western pattern.

59. WALI. Role of school librarian in modern education ;  
Her. Lib. Sc.; 7, 2; April, 1968; 127-131.

Describe briefly the objectives of the educational programme and the role of a school library. Emphasising the vital role of a school librarians. Mentions the present practice of appointing teacher librarian states five guide lines for a school librarian. Describes the functions of a school librarian especially in moulding the young minds.

#### LIBRARIES SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

60. GOVI (Pushpaveni). School Library reorganisation in fourth plan period. Indian Lib. Asso. Bull.; 2, 3 & 4; July-Sept. Oct-Dec, 1966; 1-4.

Traces the conditions of the school libraries and offers few suggestions for the improvement and development of libraries in schools.

#### LIBRARIES SCHOOL REFERENCE SERVICE

61. MALIK (DM). The school library and reference materials.  
Punjab educational Journal. 52, 10 & 11; Jan-Feb, 1958; 682-694.

The culture and civilization of the world is contained in its libraries, and school libraries have to introduce

the child to this culture. Aim of the school libraries should be to guide pupils' choice, to help develop their skills, to widen their interests and appreciation.

Teachers should guide the pupil to use the library correctly.

#### **LIBRARIES SCHOOL INDIA FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

62. BASU (Bibhu Prasad). Development of school libraries during the fourth five year plan with special reference to West Bengal. Ind. Lib. Ass. Bull. 2, 1 & 2; Jan-Mar, April-June, 1966; 28-34.

He quotes the quotation of Ernest Griwshaw ' a piece of educational equipment designed to further definite ends '. For the school libraries he has stressed its importance as it occupies a very important position in the hierarchy of libraries. He points out that an adolescent keeps up always an inquisitive mind and library service is at once a boon and a relief to him. Library habit is essential. He quotes Dr. S. R. Ranganathan " The habit of purposeful reading must develop in fullest organic relation to the other activities and experiences of growing child. He described the conditions of secondary school libraries of West Bengal and their development in 4th five year plan.

63. CHAKRAVARTY (NC). Development of school libraries during the fourth five year plan. ILA Bull ; 2, 1 & 2; Jan-Mar , April-Jun ,1966; 60 - 64.

Author recognises the responsibilities of the Librarians and their role in the educational satup .

Then gives the figures of the number of pupils,schools and other academic institutions. He concludes with suggestions.

64. CHOLKAR (KS). Development of school libraries in fourth five year plan with special reference to Maharashtra. Indian Lib. Ass. Bull; 2, 3 & 4 ; July-Sept, Oct-Dec,1966; 22-27.

He stressed the need for cultivation of reading habit amongst the students Statistics of Maharashtra.

		<u>Students</u>	<u>TEACHERS</u>
Primary School	38,930	42,56000	1,34877
Secondary School	8,394	12,17000	47066
	47,324	61,73000	1,81,943

Figures from 'Times of India directory 1965/66'

He gives in detail the lack of facilities of the libraries in colleges and lack of qualified libraries. He has made few suggestions for the improvement of service.

65. GOIL (NK). Development of school library during the fourth five year plan : some recommendations; ILA Bull ; 2,3-4 ; July-Sept, Oct-Dec,1966; 35-59.

Author has given Education Commission reports regarding the school libraries then their development upto the third plan period. Then further he has given Education in India. Then has given different tables.

66. SHARMA (NK). School Libraries in the fourth five year plan ; Indian Lib. Ass. Bull. 2, 3 & 4 ; July-Sept, Oct-Dec,1966 ; 15 - 20.

"Education is to play a destined role in the socialistic patterns of a Democratic structure. Libraries form a vital unit of Education ".

67. TREHAN (GL). School libraries in fourth five year plan. ILA Bull. 2, 1 & 2 ; July-Sept, Oct-Dec,1966; 5 - 14.

He traces the developments of school, Higher Secondary education in our democratic country in his view the purpose of education in India is to develop citizens who will safe guard, strengthen and improve democracy. He discusses the school library development in the fourth five year plan period. He stated the secondary education commission report. Stressed the need for the supervision of the school libraries.

## LIBRARIES SECONDARY SCHOOL, HISTORY, INDIA

68. GOIL (NK). Development of school/Higher Secondary libraries. IIA Bull ; 6, 2; & 3; 1970; 67-75.

Education Commission (1964) recommended the increase in self study facilities for students. In the 4th plan about 2.6 % of total population will be in the school. A lakh of teachers must be provided with libraries in the wake of significant growth of secondary education, the school library system has to developed. The provision of the libraries should be concentrated schools, having at least 350-500 students enrolment. About 6 % to 8 % of the total expenditure of secondary education should be spent on this. State Government directorate should establish school libraries. It may allow a levy of cess on each student for this purpose. Library association must make efforts to make authorities conscious of their role in this respect and prepare titles in regional languages for acquisition. Teachers, parents, writers and public have their respective role in making the library system of schools successfully running.

## LIBRARIES SECONDARY SCHOOL INDIA

69. GOIL (NK). Higher Secondary school library : Needed a policy for development . few suggestions for fourth plan period. Lib Her ; 7,4; Jan,1965; 259-277.

States the role and place of the school library in the educational set up. Traces the development of school libraries in India. Discusses the situation of schools in different plans. States the desired library provision the ought to have been made and the necessary factors supporting this provision.

Makes a survey of the school library situation particularly in Delhi area.

Discusses the grant-in-aid policy towards the higher secondary school libraries. Makes several suggestions for the development of school libraries during the 4th plan period .

70. MITTAL (KL). Dimensions of library personnel in India. Ind. Lib. Movement. 1, 3 ; Sept, 1974 ; 103-122.

In the begining of the article Mr. Mittal has discussed about the school libraries then he proceeded to the university and college libraries he has given the figures with plan wise.

Upto 4th plan period he given 50 % rise in Universities and 40 % of the colleges upto 1970-71.

He has forecast that will increase of universities and colleges in next 10 - 15 years there is possibility of estimating the quantity and quality of library staff required in future , is the growth in book collections and the variety of special services. On an average a University library has a collection of one lakh volumes and receives 750 periodicals. Then he discusses the imported books averages grant and the books published in India. He concluded that libraries are under staffed and need at least 9000 personnel.

#### LIBRARIES SECONDARY SCHOOL INDIA

#### COMMISSION REPORT

71. INDIA ( Secondary Education Commission)  
Report ; 1953 ; 90.

Recommendation made for the secondary school libraries.



## LIBRARIES COLLEGE HISTORY INDIA

72. MANGIA (PB).and SARDANA (JL). Development of University and college libraries in India during the 4th five year plan Suggestion , IIA Bull; 6, 2-3; April-Sept,1970; 109-139.

They have traced the development of University and college libraries. Then described different education commission reports with planwise financial estimates. Concluded that weightage on consolidation and improvement of the existing library facilities and also important. Component of a library service are reading materials , users and the library staff and in the last library building must be properly planned, expanded and modified to meet the various requirements.

73. VYAS (SD). Do our college libraries meet the present day demands. Indian Library Association Bulletin; 10,3-4 ; July-Dec,1974; 161-105.

Paper read at the seminar on college libraries week , Nov.74. Covers the following aspects of college libraries in India : Finance : Collections library staff for day classes and for evening classes ; services; Reader's seats.

## LIBRARIES COLLEGE INDIA

74. ADVANI (Nalini). Medical Libraries in India. Lib.Her; 6,4;

Jan, 1974 ; 246-253.

Traces the development of modern medical education and libraries in India. Describes the nature of collection, services and the present state of affairs of these libraries. Suggest that more attention needs to be paid for the proper development of the medical libraries in India.

76. DAS GUPTA (RK). Aspects of college library system in India: pitfalls and remedies. Ind. Libn. 22, 4; Mar, 1968; 206-12.

Points out defects and remedies in the organisational pattern of existing college libraries. Suggests recognition of college libraries as academic unit and status of librarian and staff should be at par. Librarian be properly represented in library Committee. Suggests well planned library building, adequate finance for having space, equipment and qualified staff and ideal working conditions are the remedies for effective college library system.

Comprehensive reorganisation plan with fact finding Committee for its right approach and introduction of the three year degree course with provision for post graduate studies are the remedies of existing libraries system.

Suggests co-operative cataloguing. Inter library loan system for improvement of the library services.

76. GOIL (NK). College libraries in India : Suggestions for management administrative structure . Libr. Her; 10, 2 & 3 ; July-Oct, 1968; 199-210.

Discusses the status and importance of colleges in higher education in India states the present structures of the management of colleges and the status and role of college libraries. Refers to U.G.C. Committee for University and college Libraries. Describes the existing structure. Refers to the recommendation of the Carl.M.White in this context and the present composition and structure of the library committee of the University of Delhi. Makes suggestions (1) Functions and composition of the library committee for a post graduate and non post graduate colleges. (2) Staff requirements and the administrative structure of the library both for a post graduate as well as graduate colleges.

77. GOIL (NK). College libraries in India needed a policy for development. Lib. Her; 9, 2 & 3; July & Oct, 1966; 128-237.

States the role and place of library in college and University education. Discusses the norms of objective and college library service discusses various Commission and Committee reports regarding college library, discusses the Delhi College in regard to book collection, grant and percentage expenditure. Discusses the financial models of

Dr. Ranganathan for the college library development.

Then location, status, graduate or post graduate colleges discussed.

Make number of suggestion for the improvement of the college library service and collection.

79. SHARMA (Brij Bhushan). Seminar on Polytechnic Libraries. Ind. Libn. 27, 4; Mar, 1973, 214-222.

Report of a 4-day seminar , Chandigarh , Nov. 72  
different papers were read and discussed in W. Ashworth ;  
A.K. Anand and B. Guha, Girja Kumar, J.S. Sharma and A.S. Raizada  
The recommendations adopted by the seminar are given in the  
report.

80. SUR (RN). College libraries in India. Her. Lib. Sc. 10, 1;  
Jan, 1971; 55-58.

Describes status of a librarians and the prevailing  
deplorable condition of the college librarians in Delhi  
particularly newly established colleges. Suggests some  
measures for improving their services (56 college affiliated  
to Delhi University , to college impart post graduate studies)

## LIBRARIES COLLEGE MADRAS

81. RANGANATHAN (SR). Miller library on the march. Lib. Her. 6, 4; Jan, 1964; 197-206.

Describes the contribution of Willian Miller for spreading the education in South India through Madras Christian College. Traces the development of the college library collection, staff and reader, since 1863. States the impact of the Madras University library on Christian College library during the first half of the 20th Century. Makes a projection for the future developments of the library as likely to take place in 2003 and 2063 respectively.

## LIBRARIES COLLEGE DELHI

82. RANGANATHAN (SR). Annotation on user's survey. Ann. Lib. Sc. and Doc. 17, 1 & 2; Mar - June, 1970; 1-22.

Comments on Krishna Kumaris user's survey concerning readers and research scholars in the dept. of Chemistry of Delhi. To stimulate future work is mentioned. Preliminary work should be done by the library and find selection by teachers. University Library should be a service library. Inter library loan service should be published. In the cataloguing feature headings and cross references to facilitate long range Reference service. In processing

'line clear treatment' to be given to any specific book.  
 Weekly documentation list to be done as aare appetiser.  
 Insdoc test should be revised. Presentation of text of the  
 summary is criticised.

Suggests improvements in the presentation of the text  
 The table of man hour should be added at the end to make  
 young librarians realise the amount of work needed to write  
 a page.

83. SAR (RN). College Libraries in Delhi. Her Lib.Sci; 10; 1;  
 Jan,1971; 55-58.

In colleges library accommodation or professional staff  
 are appointed upto wards and remedy deteriorating situations.  
 The subject allocation of funds is made by heads of department  
 who also select books and choose book sellers, with harmful  
 results to the stock, teachers retain books for years and  
 resent requests for relation. The librarians status is  
 low in relation to that of teachers.

As well as reforming their matters, improvements should  
 be made in his opinion by centralising book processing  
 purchasing upto 50 copies of text books, and inter college  
 circulation of accession lists.

84. VASHISHTH (CP). Hindu College Library, University of Delhi.  
Lib Her; 12,3;Oct,1970;191-206; 8 tables.

Traces the history and development of the Hindu College library from 1900-1970. describes its stock, services and layout and out line the role of the library committee gives details of the budget and staff situation.

85. VASHISHTH (CP). Hindu College Library (University of Delhi). Lib Her; 12, 3; Oct, 1969; 191-206.

Traces the history of the growth of Hindu College and development of its library from 1900-1969-70. Describes the collection services, the physical layout and the role of the library committee. States the details of the book budget and the staff position.

#### LIBRARIES COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

86. GIDWANI (NN), Ed. Seminar of college libraries in Rajasthan held at the Rajasthan University Library . Her. Lib.Sc. 5, 2; April, 1966; 166

Seminar held from 8 to 11 May 1965, was attended by trained librarian working in college libraries in Rajasthan.

Publication contains seven sessions of the proceedings. It gives appendices of college libraries and the list of participants and the officials of the seminars. The topic discussed are Norms of college libraries by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan

routine and organisation of college libraries and the role of a college librarian.

Seminar of College Librarians, Rajasthan University Library, Jaipur 1965.

Proceedings, seminar of college librarians in Rajasthan held at the Rajasthan University Library Jaipur from 8th - 11th May 1965. Jaipur Univ. of Rajasthan 1965. Discussed various issues regarding the conditions of the libraries in the region. Recommended few suggestions.

#### LIBRARIES COLLEGE ORGANIZATION INDIA

87. BESWICK (NW). The library college. The true University. The Lib. Ass. Rec.; 69, 6; June, 1967; 198-202.

An account of the new concept among American libraries for a college built around the largely within a fully modern library where the resources are implemented by skilled advisors with sound bibliographical and subject knowledge.

#### LIBRARIES COLLEGE FUNCTION INDIA

88. KAUL (BK). College Library and instruction. Her. Lib. Sc.; 8, 3; July, 1964; 203-208;



Points out the increase of students in college and Universities , and a common problem for their libraries. Discusses functions of education defines a college library, its function , objections and accounts for its depressing conditions. Analyses the college library and how a college librarians can contribute to the instructional programme. Summarises the importance of a college library in colleges essential part of teaching . Indicates that an independent study trend is found in teachers students and others which has stirred librarians to improve the library collections and facilities.

Conclude that librarians should be active participants in the exciting development in the field of learning.

89. KAUL (BK). College library and instruction. Her. Lib. Sci. 8, 3; July, 1969; 203-209.

He has given objectives of a college library such as to provide books and other materials for its users; to teach students how to use the library; to encourage self education; and it co-operate with other libraries for a variety of reasons. He stressed that objectives are not fulfilled in India today. In his opinion the chief lack is library consciousness on the parts of library administration and the students.

College library should be more aware of its responsibility as an integral part of the college.

90. GOIL (NK). College Library. Lih. Rev ; 5 , 1; April , 1962 ; 6 - 12.

States the role of a library as an augmentor to class instructions is related to the method and levels of teaching. Out lines the purpose of education and the task of the class instruction. Discusses the roles of librarian in the promotion of higher studies. Detail the organisation of a college library with emphasis on library budget and minimum standard of library service both for new and established colleges. States the relation between faculty and library staff. Concludes with the need of certain administrative steps in order to improve the college library service.

#### LIBRARIES COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION

#### INDIA

91. CHARI (RK). College Libraries and their problems. Ind. Libn ; 8, 2; Sept, 1953; 60-63.

His stress is that college is a place for the development of personality of a student and college library plays an important role in moulding a

personality of a student libraries should be a man of scholarship and balanced mind and he should be wholly solely incharge of the library and there should be equal distribution of books amongst students and professors.

92. LYLE (GR).and others. Administration of the college library,

It is a classic on the administration of a college library. He has dealt with different problems and difficulties which is a college library faces in the administration of a college library. He has offered valuable suggestion regarding administration.

93. NAZIR AHMAD. The problem of discipline in college libraries. New Lib. Wld ; 76 , 904 ; Oct ,1975 ; 203-204.

The break down of discipline in colleges and its obvious effect on the libraries has become a serious problem. Feels that teachers can play an important role in minimising these disturbances by maintaining close contact with their students

instructing them in proper library behaviour and assigning work to be under taken in the library thus showing it in its proper context - as a place from which to gain information rules should be enforced.

94. SANYAL (Tushab Kanti). Problems of college, University and Polytechnic libraries and suggestion thereof (Bengali) Granthagari, 19, 9-10; Jan & Feb, 1972; 322-325.

He highlight the problems of college , University and Polytechnic libraries and out lines some measures for implementation. Enumerates the causes the created the present state of affairs in the field of (1) organisation and control (2) Service (3) Pay and status. He observers there is no uniformity in planning, requirement in library staff and service to readers. In most of the libraries then exist no scope for service for adequate resources. He feels standardization of library equipment. Pay and status of the librarians should be at par with those of teachers.

For a better service he suggests to the 24th Bengal library Conference to adopt some standard for library room (2) furniture and fixture (3) number of staff required (4) money to be spent etc.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY HISTORY INDIA

97. BHARGAVA (GD). University Libraries and the educational set up of India. Indian Libn. 14, 3; Dec, 1959; 113- 120.

He has defined a library, then mentioned purpose of libraries then defined the history of the University library which he has traced from World War I. Direct teaching and research work in Indian Universities led to the establishment and organisation to libraries in the Universities. Since independence universities realised the importance of libraries. Radha Krishnan Commission observed that the library is the heart of all the University's work. U.G.C. has taken up the improvement of the University libraries. To achieve this the academic status to be given to University libraries.

Modern library is concerned with the manifold objectives. He dealt with personnel of university libraries. Then in length he had discussed the relation of university libraries and education.

98. BOSE (PC). The story of a century old university libraries. Lib. Her ; 69, 2-3; July-Oct, 1963; 118-134.

Describe in details the 'how' and 'what' of Calcutta University library from 12th Dec 1856 the University came into existence. Discusses the development and function of

the departmental libraries. Discuss the problems faced due to the expansion of the activity of the library 1941. Stress the philosophy of the librarianship with a reviewed vigour in the following words.

'Life is struggle and the profession of a libraries is no exception , still there is thrill in this struggle and library can alone experience. He should propose his mind this struggle with optinis and stint of service and with the best of intention.

99. GELFAND (MA). University Libraries for developing countries.

It is a text book on the University libraries. He has given all aspects of the working of university libraries.

100. GHATAK (BN). Metamorphosis of a University library progress in a decade Her. Lib. Sci. 13, 3-4; July-Oct, 1974; 265-270.

Contribution to a special issue devoted to P.N.Kaula on his 50th birth day. A study of B.H.U. Library, the largest of its kind in India , during the decade 1960.70. Many of the changes attributed to Kaula as a librarian during the period functional changes and particulars of the library's publications over the period are listed.

101. GOIL (NK). University Libraries development in India.

Needed on policy for development grants. Lib. Her. 6, 2-3 ; July-Oct, 1963; 163-171.

Attempts to shed light on the development of various aspects of university education. Such as growth of universities , rising in enrolment for post graduate library and research and examines how far the provision made for university libraries was adequate. Calculates the short falls of ex enditure on libraries during the first and second five year plan periods. Suggests 9-11 percent and examines the total expenditure on university education for the libraries during the third five year plan.

102. KETKAR (NM). A University library some obsevation  
Lib. Her. 6, 2-3; July-Oct, 1963; 135-148.

Discusses the objectives of a university. States the sumbiosis between teaching and library services. Points out that the falling of standards in education can not be checked without improving the library service in the educational set up , particularly in case of university education Library's position is primary one. Discusses the different method in case of space problem Explains the factors which lead to the growth of library collection. Observes that 80 % of a university library collection falls in a penumbral regions. States that

acquisition policy should not be based on statistics. He claims for imagination for future needs of scholars and service render by the staff. Society has very high expectation. about universities so our expectation about university libraries should be very high.

He expects that these may be fulfilled.

103. MANGIA (PB) and SARDANA (JL). Development of University and college libraries in India during the 4th five year plan : Suggestions IIA. Bull; 6, 2-3; April-Sept, 1970; 100-134.

They have given the number of colleges during different plan periods and the financial estimates for the 4th plan period.

104. RANGANATHAN (SR). University library then and now. Lib. Her; 6, 2-3; July-Oct, 1963; 61-69.

Refers to the absence of University libraries in the nineteenth century. Traces the beginning to the university libraries. Describes the progress made during the pioneer period of the second quarter of the century. Describes the sudden expansion of the university library system after independence and the slow down in service. Gives an account of the great strides made by the university libraries during



the same period due to the action of U.G.C. Traces the vital role to be played by the University libraries hereafter.

105. SAXENA (TP). Agriculture libraries. Punjab Agricultural university library. Unesco Bull. Lib; 29, 1; Jan-Feb, 1975, 33 - 36.

Describes the new building opened in 1972, its collections (130,000 Bks, and 2230 periodicals received every year. Activities under the following headings : Library resources; Budget and staff, Organisation; reprography section , library publications, membership.

106. SHARMA (OP). History of the development of the University libraries in India; an appraisal Ind. Libn; 19, 3; Dec, 1964; 128 - 138.

He has given the history and development of libraries in India. Then he has given draw backs in the profession organization, he has also remarked to our educational system and lack of motivation alongwith lack of scientific technical and scholarly books in Indian languages.

Reason he has mentioned for the lack of development is to switch over to medium of instruction and examination and financial and economic cause.

107. SHUKLA (CP). The development of University libraries in India. Lib World, 63, 741 ; Mar, 1962 , 235-242.

As the first universities in India were of affiliating type. Library provision was redirected to colleges and assisting on post graduate and research. Calcutta Commission 1917 recommended for more teaching and research universities. A strong central library is suggested. After 1956 U.G.C. grant 1 rupees to the universities for books, building and furniture etc. before that the condition was gloomy. Seminar for university libraries in 1958 provided norms of working which were accepted by Commission as acceptable standards for reorganisation schemes. He has discussed Delhi and Baroda University, staffing formula. Recommended  $6 \frac{1}{2}$  % of total university budget for library purposes , gives figure of some universities for the year 1956-60. Central and local authorities places responsibility for development and efficiency on librarians and their staffs.

108. VISWANATHAN (CG). A hundred years of Indian University Libraries. 1857-1956 Lib. Asso. Rec., 54, 12 ; Dec, 1957 ; 393 - 396.

He has discussed university libraries as powerful intellectual agencies . They have contributed solidly in the field of education and training for librarianship in

India, Madras and Bombay Library buildings are mentioned.

An appended tables of statistics are given.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMISSION REPORT

#### 109. INDIA (University Education Commission) (1949).

University and college libraries.

Some recommendation regarding the development of the university and college libraries.

#### 110. INDIA ( Education Commission)

University and college libraries. Proceeding.

Seminar was held at Jaipur different suggestions were made for the working of the university and college libraries and the pay scales of the library staff.

#### 111. INDIA ( Education Commission) Report : 1966 ; 263.

It has recommended for the High School/ Higher secondary school libraries.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY INDIA

#### 112. BANDYOPADHAY (Birendra Chandra). Decentralisation of libraries (Bengali). Granthagar ; 20, 4-5 ; July-Aug, 1970 ; 133 - 145.

Author advocates for decentralisation of the university libraries, he is in favour of maintaining a central library in the university and subjectwise division of departmental libraries. Describes function of central library and departmental libraries. Summs with the arguments in favour and against centralisation and decentralisation.

115. BANERJEA (BN). The role of the university library in teaching and research. IASLIC Bulletin ; 8, 3; Sept, 1963 ; 108 - 115.

He quotes Carlyle's dictum , that library is the heart of the university, library of a University should be well equipped which is a focal part of study and research , it is a laboratory of humanities , library of a university provides stimulus by introducing open access system, long library hours , by organising the library resources in a systematic way. The whole purpose is to intimate relation between Professor, student , book and library. He has given total stock increase for the last eleven years. Readers need guidance in the use of the library and Bibliographical assistance is a must. He concludes that reference service is aid to research and not research itself.

116. BANERJEA (PK). Reflections on the university libraries of India. Ind. Libn. 19,1 ; June, 1964 ; 23- 27.

He marked that alongwith the growth of the universities the importance of the library has not been generally realised except Punjab University in Lahore in 1915 and Baroda in 1910. He understands that most of the universities did not possess clear ideas about the role of libraries in the educational set up of the universities. Their aim is to encourage higher education and to raise the standard in general and library should be the centre of all intellectual activity. The Chief objective of the university library is to help to realise by assisting in teaching and research programmes of the universities. He has emphasised on good organisation, close cooperation and centralised library activities and over all economy. Suggested for a proper constituted library committee. Qualified library staff with suitable emoluments, planned library building with better furniture and equipment.

Draw backs he has mentioned such as lack of material. Language problem deteriorates standards and students do not develop independent thinking. Joint effort is required by university U.G.C. and Ministry of Education. He concludes with demand that librarians should be given more powers and facilities.

117. BUCK (Paul). Libraries and Universities , addresses and reports , ed. by Edwin E. Williams. Cambridge, Harvar , 1964.

He has collected different addresses and reports and compiled in a book given in detail the account of libraries and functioning of universities.

118. COMSTI (Elizabell), Ed. Jefferson's ideas on a university library.

In his book he has given quite a different idea of a university library. But has co-related with the modern trend in the service of the library with the new devices of documentation.

119. GELFAND (MA). University Libraries for developing countries. 1961.

It is a simple written hand book to acquaint college and university administration and academic bodies the value of their libraries. He points out the urgent need for adequate status of librarians, centralisation of services, rationale of open access, scope of library co-operation reader's service, building and equipment and the academic library organisation. Author has extensively described his own experience of working in the academic libraries of the developing countries.

120. GIRJA (Kumar). University Libraries in India. Problems and perspective. The Jr of university education ; 1,1 ; Sept, 1962, 10 - 11.

He has given a short history of the university library and emphasized on the importance of the university libraries.

122. JAIN (HO). Initiation of a freshman at the university level. Lib.Herald ; 4, 1; April,1961 ; 3-10.

Introduction to the library of students undergoing higher education in India is advocated and examined. Consideration is given to the provision of printed guides to the library and its working. He suggests group lectures and library tours. An out line plan to cover such topics as arrangement , classification, catalogue rules and the use of reference books is given.

123. KALAMOZ (NR). University library and research (Hindi). Pustakalaya Sandesh. 3, 2-3 ; 1970 ; 7-10.

A good university library is better than 100 teachers. Research and work in the university library are connected. Library's test of ability is in the availability of research materials. Inter-library loan system and reference/documentationsservice are some of the other facilities offered by the university library. There should be no restriction own research scholars use of reading materials in the university library.

124. KAULA (PN). Reflection on Carl White report. Her Lib Sc ;  
6, 1 ; Jan, 1967 ; 27-33.

Reviews Carl White report recommendation have been devided as useful, obvious and lacking detail and unrealistic. Supports the decision against departmental libraries, and pooling of them into science, social science and humanities status of a university libraries recommended semilar to U.G.C. library Committee recommendation. Library facilities should precade the activities of the teaching faculties.

Concludes that the report is helpful and exciting.

125. MANGLA (PB). University libraries in India. Their development and proposals for the fifth five year plan. Int. Lib. Rep ;  
6, 4 ; Oct, 1974 ; 453- 470.

He has discussed the importance of the university library with special reference to the education commission report of 1950 (Radhakrishnan) and of 1966 (Kothari). Then traces the development of education and university libraries in the country. He has given reasons for late development upto 1940's. Then discribed establishment of U.G.C. as a turning point. Given details of estimated finance for the fifth plan period for university and college libraries as recurring and non-recurring.



Suggests for further development in the library services in the universities, breaks up into proper financial support , document collection , library service, organizational pattern , library staff , and library training. He concluded with a need for a review committee.

126. MUKHERJEE (AK). Wheat loan educational exchange programme in India and the Indian University libraries. Lib.Hes ; 6, 2-3 ; July-Oct ,1965 ; 97, 102.

Discusses the impact of India wheat loan educational exchange programme on University and research library in India in regard to

1. Acquisition of document particularly back volumes of periodicals.
2. Study cum contact tour of India libraries in Unites States.
3. Four work shops of university libraries on regional basis Baroda, Hyderabad, Patna and Jaipur.
4. Institution of Indian coun for library development.

Concludes that even the coming generation of the librarians shall feed the impact of the programme, because the achievement arising out of it are of enduring nature.

127. NEELAMEGHAN (A). University library resource some observations. Lib. Her ; 6, 2-3 ; July-Oct, 1963 ; 87-95.

Observes some of the factors calling for a re-emphasis on the need for inter library co-operation in building up the collection of reading materials in university libraries. Stresses the reasons which have retarded the programme of the co-operative efforts in building up the collections. Concludes that the co-operative in building up the library resources with prevent undesirable duplication relieve shelving space for the new and more often used volumes. Provide access to the collections of documents in a large number of libraries thereby extending the nation's library resources within the same book grant.

128. SARDABA (JL). University and college libraries during the fourth plan (1966-71). Her. Lib. Sc ; 5, 1; Jan, 1966 ; 53-61.

States the purpose of education and the place of library in various level of education. Describes growth of university education during the three five year plans , mentions also enrolment of students in colleges and universities. Gives tables on expenditure on higher education. Projects the need during the fourth five year plan. Provides three statistical appendices giving statistical data regarding UGC grants for construction of library buildings, purchasing of books, establishment of text book libraries and expenditure on higher education.

129. SRIVASTAVA (AP). Role of the university libraries in India today. Lib.Her ; 6, 2-3 ; July and Oct, 1963 ; 70-71.

Discusses various services in university library in India should render due to the extension of university education to such people who can ill afford to purchase even the requisite text books. Emphasizes the role a university library can play in the improvement of standard of teaching and the conduct of research. Concludes with hopes that the professional will rise the occasion and will meet the challenge with success and improved service.

130. VENKATIAH (M). The importance of library in university. Ind. Lib. Move ; 2, 2 ; June, 1975 ; 70-73.

Describes the meaning of the university library and its relationship with the university. Lists points detailing the importance of the university library to faculty members, students and university.

- 131 WHITE (Carl M). A turn in the course of the university library. Coll. and Res. Libs ; 12, 4 ; Oct, 1951 ; 314-320.

Author has summed up the crisis of the research libraries in one form or the other. He has stressed for centralized action and voluntary co-operation. He has suggested five

methods. Finally he has given that most fruitful way of enlisting co-operation seems to be for extra local responsibilities to be transferred to a regional library, created for the purpose.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY MADRAS

131. RANGANATHAN (SR). Librarian looks back. Her. Lib. Sc ; 3, 4 ; Oct, 1964 ; 269-279.

He describes the open access in Madras University library in 1929. Loan privilege be extended. Evening opening was authorised by the library committee. Library came under the control of executive committee instead of academic. Staff shortage was ultimately realised.

132. RANGANATHAN (SR). Madras University Library. Genesis, growth, future. Lib. Assn. Rec ; 59, 1; Jan, 1957 ; 12-15.

Madras University library established in 1914. In its initial stages library served as a nursery for the first school of library science. In the second phase of its development the university library will confine itself to its own specific sphere of helping students and serving research.

133. FAY (Radhanath). The Madras University Library (Bengali) Granthagar, 20, 6 ; Oct,1970 ; 201- 203.

The Madras University Library Author has given the history of the Madras University library its transfer from our place to other but even he has described it as the old and better library service library. Since its attachment with D late Dr. Ranganathan it has come to the correct lines of library service.

134. TIRUKUTASUNDARAN (P). To the librarians (Tamil) Noolagam ; March,1967 ; 50-51.

Drawing from his experience of the Madras University library, the author pleads for keeping newly catalogued books separately for a while as also for keeping the returned books for a short time separately to enable the reader to choose his books.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY SOUTH INDIA

135. RAO ( K Nagaraja). Annamalai University library. Ind.Lib ; 4, 3; Dec ,1949 ; 89-93.

The library was founded in 1929. The 16,000 volumes of the Sri Minakshi College library, formed the nucleus

of the collection. The Engineering and Technology departments of the University were opened in 1945, and corresponding departments added to the library.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY MYSORE

137. PATIL (PK). Mysore University Library. ILA bull. 4, 1 and 2 ; Jan-June, 1968 ; 27-36.

Historical back ground of the Mysore university library is given which originated in 1918 with a collection of 2311 books. At present (Mar 1961) 1,75,495 collection stands. Library building its present site Manasa Gangotri. Academic staff is responsible for book collection. Processing work is allotted according to four divisions - social sciences, humanities, physical sciences and Kannada. It has four types of catalogues - author and classified catalogue of old collection, a catalogue of departmental collection, author and classified catalogue of books added upto 1965, author catalogue for Kannada books. A begining of union catalogue of the campus libraries has started. In 1960, a mimeographed of the catalogue of periodicals was brought out. Lastly U.G.C.'s role in building the university library is mentioned.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

138. HARVEY (F). Libraries in Hyderabad. Her. Libr. Sci ; 13 (2) April, 1974 ; 125-135.

Author visited the Osmania University Library and department of library science and has given his impression regarding the library.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY BOMBAY

139. MARSHALL (DN). Bombay University Library. Lib. Her ; 6, 2-3 ; July-Oct, 1963 ; 149-153.

Traces the begining of the university's library. States the use of a floor area available with the library describes the collection, services and the departmental libraries.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY BARODA

140. MEHTA (HC). White report and university libraries in India. Ind. Lib ; 21, 4; Mar, 1967 ; 195-198.

Main features of the survey have been briefly analysed According to report a model university library is yet to come up. Points out the different draw backs mentioned in the report it requests the university authorities to give proper attention in organising an ideal library service. In the light of the report the fruitful activities of M.S. University of Baroda have been described. The recommendation of the Carl White report have also been mentioned.

142. SHUKLA (CP). Baroda University Library Building.

Lack Libn ; 2, 4; Mar , 1964 ; 231 - 235.

In 1949 University of Baroda was established by the amalgamation of several existing colleges. Their libraries were merged and housed in a new C.L. building ,designed with capacity 300,000 documents and reading accommodation of 750 students Space for administration and cataloguing was also included. After 5 years of operation it is possible to evaluate the building. These defects in both lighting and sound proofing.

There is lack of fore sightness in planning. Reading halls remain full throughout the day.

Further details are given in building area, cost etc.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY PUNJAB

143. SAXENA (TP). The Punjab Agricultural University Library.

Unesco Bull. 29, 1 ; Jan - Feb ,1975 ; 33 - 36.

Describes new library building with a collection of (130,000 books and 2,230 periodicals received every year). Activities library resources, budget and staff, organisation repriography section, library publications, membership.



## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY DELHI

144. KASHYAP (MM). The introduction of Library Science as one of the subjects in the Delhi University's Programme for the job oriented graduate : a note. IIA bull. 7, 12 ; Jan-June, 1971 ; 43 - 46.

Deals with the training of Para-Library staff of different cadres. Suggests that the library science should be an integral part of B.A. studies of Delhi University. Proposes a scheme of papers.

145. WHITE (Curl M). Foot note to a survey of the University of Delhi Library. Her Lib Sc ; 6, 1; Jan, 1967; 33-39.

Answers issues raised by Shri. P. N. Kaula in the 'Reflections' contends that a concensus has crystalised art of critical analysis of library programme. Clarifies for the full time science department libraries as the 'Science Librarian '. Believes library cooperation by legislation. A separate and impartial survey is suggested by an Association experienced in the field like the ALA. Preservation of archives means university's own papers. On 'Oral history' the experience of states is limited to be profitable to plan in India. Duplicate copies to cope with students need for more books that are heavily used Books selection should be oriented to syllable requirements with a special fund so that current progress is not blocked.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH

146. SWAMI (SP). Our University Libraries Sniksha ;8, 4 ; April,1956; 166 - 166.

Studies the condition of the university libraries of Uttar Pradesh and compares their with other university libraries in India and abroad. Statistics based on 1951-52 education and libraries in India. It includes book stock value of book stock, issue of books , classification , access, working days , working hours, staff, expenditure etc. Calls for a state plan for the development of university libraries in Uttar Pradesh.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY BANARAS

147. GHATAK (BN). Transformation of a university library : the genesis and development of the Sayaji Rao Gack ward library, Banaras Hindu University. J. Ind. Lib. Assn ; 5, 4 ; Oct,1963 ; and 6, 1 ; Jan,196 ; 18,28.

He has given book collection and history of libraries, divided into new and old, text book and theses, manuscripts and reference section , Govt. and U.N. documents, Pamphlets and periodicals and gift book. Besides the 10 main collection.

There are brief notes on the book budget, membership,

hours of opening techniques, reference service, microfilm unit. He has discussed main and departmental libraries and college libraries.

Concludes with the future plan.

149. SUBREHMANYAM (Pt.D). Banaras Hindu University Library.  
Ind. Lib ; 4, 3 ; Dec,1949 ; 102-106.

In 1940 , the departmental science libraries were centralised co-ordinated and classified by dewey. A distionary catalogue was compiled. Author has given the names of different collections. The reading room, of the rotunda type , will accommodate nearly 300 students. The Engineering college, Teacher's training college and womens college have their own libraries.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

150. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, Maulana Azad Library.  
 How to study and know yours library. Aligarh , the library 1969.

This pamphlet gives the lay out and report of the library regarding circulation, Acquisition and Expenditure of the year 1968.

151. BURNEY, University Libraries. Maulana Azad Library  
UND.12 , 6 ; Te , 74 ; 11-12.

It is a report of the Aligarh Muslim University, Maulana Azad Library, it deals with the working of different divisions.

152. MAULANA AZAD LIBRARY(AMU A). Reader's guide : a select list of reference and research tools. Lib. Her ; 9, 4 ,1970, 346.

It is a third in series of Maulana Azad Library reference and research publications. Complete list of reference and research tools available in the library. Entries in classified sequence and arranged according to Dewey Decimal classification scheme, each entry bears the call number. This is a comprehensive and upto date list of the reference tools enable the scholars to make fullest use of the reference collection of the library. The bibliography bears the forward by Prof. S. Bashir uddin.

153. MAULANA AZAD LIBRARY, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. Report of the university libraries to the V.C. for the year

This is a report of the university library compiled by Prof. Bashiruddin. He has given in detail the working of circulation, Acquisition ,technical, periodical and reference divisions for the year 1967-68.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

155. PACHAURI (AK). Lucknow Library architecture. Luck. Libn ; 2, 4; Mar, 1964 ; 243 - 250.

Author admires the library building and collection but did not like the location of the library and its building style which is not suited with the concept of a library. The author concludes there is need to reconsider many of the exists buildings and the facilities available in the light of present and future needs.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY EASTERN INDIA

156. BARUA (DK). Nalanda University Library. Her. Lib. Sc ; 3, 2-3 ; April and July, 1964 ; 206 - 208.

Nalanda has been the centre of learning since the fifth century A.D. Chinese and Tibetan travellers and sources it is revealed that the library was rich with valuable manuscripts and financial arrangements were made for its up keep. Library was destroyed by Turushke raiders and thus ended the most influential academic library of ancient India.

157. DATTA (BK). University libraries of Eastern India.  
Lib. Her ; 9, 2 and 3 ; July and Oct, 1966 ; 105 -116.

Traces out the history of higher education in India, particularly during the British period. States the growth of the Calcutta library since 1869. States the growth of the universities in Eastern India and collection of different university libraries. Discusses a desirable administrative policy for a university library and provides an organizational chart of Vishwa Bharti library. Discusses also for collection, library buildings and need for inter library cooperation. Concludes that future of university library in India is bright.

158. DATTA (Bimal Kumar ). Viswa Bharti Library. Ind. Libn ; 6, 2 ; Sept , 1951 ; 47 - 49.

Author has spoken very high of their library in India with a very old collection. In 1901 Tagore founded a school which gradually grew into a university. Departmental libraries are centralised. One department has a mobile library for the last 20 years and as a result all the surrounding villages now have their own libraries.

The central library is an open access library.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY HOWRAH

159. BASE (PC). An account of the origin and development of the Calcutta university library. Ind Libn ; 12, 1; June , 1957 ; 19 - 26.

Calcutta University was founded in 1856 but had to wait until 1873 for a library, housed in a newly built senate building. In 1976 the collection of books was substantial and catalogue was printed. In 1912 a separate building was built on the donation of Maharaja of Darbhanga. In 1935 university central library established in 1937 a librarian was appointed. Dewey Decimal classification was introduced. Now it includes Asia manuscripts about 300,000 in a new multi storied building.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY ASSAM

160. KAULA (PN). Assam Library Conference. Herald of Lib.Sc.; 4, 2 ; April, 1965 ; 159-164.

Conference was held of Gauhati on 24th and 25th Oct 1969. Mr, Barnea, Ministry of Education pledge his support the development of Assam Library, which Dr. Neog in his presidential address out lines the History of the Assam Library Association and present condition of libraries ,

~~opine~~ of the draft

libraries bill which he had prepared. In the third seminar school and college libraries were discussed and the role of the libraries in education.

Need for trained librarians and hoped for a library science course.

In his opinion the conference was successful.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY JAIPUR

161. Proceedings, 1st Seminar of university librarians in India held at the Rajasthan University, Jaipur. 16th -19th ; 4 ; Nov,1966 ed. by N.N.Gidwani.

Position, status and scales of university librarians were discussed.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY INDIA COMMISSION REPORT

162. GIDWANI (NN). The University Grants Commission and the University Libraries. Lib.Her ; 6, 2-3 ; July-Oct,1964 ; 103 - 107.

States the role played by U.G.C. in regard to the



development of university library in India. Discusses the place of the departmental libraries in the general set up of the university vs central university library. Suggests the establishment of a library division or a standing library committee by the University Grants Commission to Co-ordinate and evaluate the library services in universities.

163. RANGANATHAN (SK). Library grant to Indian Universities : some suggestions for the university grants Commission Annals of Lib.Sci ; 4, 4; Dec,1957 ; 107-116.

Suggests a time table for the book purchase and processing work. Recommends that one fifth of the grant be used for additional staff discusses the need for more trained librarians for university libraries.

There should be continues research in library science by the establishment of an all India Institute for advanced studies and research in library science.

164. RAO (Rama Krishnan). A note on the report of the library committee on the university Grants Commission and the U.G.C. revision of salary scales of librarians in universities and colleges. Ind. Libn ; 16 , 1; June,1961 ; 32-36.

Comments are several omission from the report recently

submitted to the U.G.C. and suggests amendments or enlargements in other cases. Is concerned about administration and the place and status of libraries and their staffs in universities. Wants more precision in the recommendations made concerning Inter library loan and subject specialization.

Detailed suggestions for college and university library staffs and their stipulated qualifications.

165. SHUKLA (CP). The Library Committee and the libraries in the India Universities. Lib Her ; 6, 2-3 ; 1963 ; 108-115.

Discusses library service in the university libraries suggests for library committees and its nature either advisory or executive nature then function.

166. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION. University and College libraries, containing the report of the library committees of the U.G.C. and the proceedings of the seminar on from publisher to Reader held on Mar 4-7, 1959, New Delhi, 1965. 228 p.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION INDIA

167. THAKORE (A). Organization of research in University Libraries. Lib. Her ; 3, 2; July, 1967; 61-63.

Defines a research department and enumerates its functions in a library . States its organisation and the problems to be tackled. Stresses the need for co-ordination and assessment. Formulates a plan for its operation.

168. WILSON and TAUBER (MF). University Library : the organization administration and functions of academic libraries. 2d

This is a comprehensive book on the university libraries but it is inclined towards the Western way of libraries. But in certain cases they have given a frame work for university libraries.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY FUNCTION INDIA

169. RAMACHANDRA (HR). Place of University library in the promotion of Research and Scholarship. Her. Libn Sc; July ,1962 ; 117 - 122.

Explains the pursuit of knowledge in relation to a university library. States the meaning of research and the role of a university library in Promoting research and scholarship. Describes three methods that constitute a university library. Examines the methods that should be adopted by a university library to bring to the notice of its scholars the use of the library.

## LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATION INDIA

170. GHATTERJEE (A). Problems and prospects of Co-operation among the university libraries of India ; Indian Lib. Ass. Bull; 2 , 3-4 ; July-Sept , Oct-Dec, 1966 ; 69-90.

He has stressed on the library co-operation such as inter library loan service. Has given its advantages.

171. GAURI (KB). Case for co-operative specialisation by the university libraries of Punjab. Ind. Libn ; 19, 2; Sept, 1964 ; 67 -

He has discussed inter library loan as a mean of library cooperation. Duplication should be avoided in acquisition of material. He has dealt with foreign exchange problem but appreciated U.G.C. and UNESCO coupon system. Enrolment in the university increasing with an alarming rate it effects the libraries with their lack of financial resources which reduces in take of new material. Inter University Cooperation is a must. He has given the plan of cooperative specialisation in the university libraries of Punjab. In the end he has suggested few measures.

172. HINGWE (KS). Indian University libraries need for cooperation Lib. Her ; 6, 2-3 ; July-Oct, 1963 ; 78 - 86.

Describes the what, why and how of library co-operation. States the university library situation and need for co-operation in acquisition, processing and preservation of the less used materials so that better means can be had. Concludes that the inter university library co-operation will go a long way to solve many of the problems faced by the university libraries in India. Suggests that the U.G.C. may explore the possibility of greater co-operation amongst the university libraries with regard to acquisition and preservation of the library resources so that we may have improved library service in our universities.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY CLASSIFICATION INDIA

172. HINGWE (KS). Problems of classification in a university library. Ind. Libs ; 19, 2; Sept, 1964 ; 91- 96.

He described university library occupies a unique and pivoted position in the educational programme, main objection are (1) Conservation of knowledge and research (2) teaching (3) Research (4) Publication (5) Extension services and interpretation, above aims of a university to promote and grow in men and women full intellectual station. University library in classifying every branch

of subject has to satisfy every type of readers which creates difficulties. He has given all aspects of feelings problems of classification will continue of exist.

He has suggested some methods to eliminate the difficulties.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY CIRCULATION INDIA

175. VERMA (SO) and GUPTA (BL). Open access and its aftermath in Rajasthan college libraries.

Libr Herald 14 , 1-2 ; Apr-Sept, 1972 ; 21-53 tabs appdx bibliogr.

He has given the advantages and disadvantages of the open access. It is a study based on the college libraries of Rajasthan University.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION INDIA

176. BANERJEE (PK). Some aspects of planning the university library in India. Ind. Libn ; 12, 4 ; Mar, 1958 ; 240-247.

Academic libraries are of a greatest importance to present day India due of the magnitude of illiteracy. He suggested that the qualification of a libraries, with

experience, staff should be qualified and trained, there should be adequate funds in the university library to purchase all the needed books and other materials. Librarians should hold meetings of the staff. They should promote service for the benefit of their own university.

177. RANGANATHAN (SR). University Library building, Annals of Lib Sci ; 5, 1 ; Mar , 1958 ; 22 - 32.

Many library buildings are to be built up in India. Their design should be functional and planned for open access. Quietness is a must , carrels should be provided provided to research workers. There should be separate rooms for the department of library science and for seminars and group discussions. Standard units should be the base for areas , stacks, counters and furniture. Dry construction should be used to provide for mobility of arrangement of rooms.

178. SHARMA (CD). Problems of university libraries in India. Ind.Lib Ass. Bull. 10, 3 and 4 ; July-Dec,1974 ; 86-97.

Discusses the university library's objectives its purpose and some of the changes that have taken place. Describes the major problems of the university library

involving users , collections, personnel and these difficulties created by the division between the library education wing and the service wing.

179. SRIVASTAVA (AP). Need for national level planning on certain areas for university libraries in India. Indian Librarian , 29, 3 ; Dec,1974 ; 107-09.

He has suggested that these should be the central government involment and it should be done on the national level. Then the university libraries can develop with an easy pace.

180. WEINBERG (CB). The University Library : analysis and proposals. Management Science , 21 ; 2 , Oct,1974 ; 130-140.

Three main factors are responsible for the decline in university and research library service (1) Increase in publications and users , Increase specialization of fields (3) Traditional disciplines are being complemented by into disciplinary field. Propose strategy for libraries , its long term goods and objectives two things are defined value of information provided and the cost of service to provide this information in objectives defined operationally as maximising the amount of information supplied to its user, through its five main operations. Procurement



Processing, storage , discriminate and disposal of information under the constraint of time and finance. A flow chart described for procedures for selecting and maintaining volumes, according to the expected values of the potential users (Aslib).

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY BOOK SELECTION INDIA

181. MITTAL (RL). Acquisition of serial in Indian university university libraries : Some objective , Lib. Her ; 8, 1 and 2 ; April and July, 1965 ; 187 - 196.

States the need for the acquisition of serials in a university library. Discusses the increase in the number of serial publications and its implication to the acquisition programmes of a university illustrates the points by quoting from Punjab and Delhi University libraries acquisitions and growing budget provisions. Sets out the various problems Makes number of suggestions.

182. THAKORE (AV). The practice of books selection in a university library Ind. Libn. 15, 2; Sept, 1960 ; 71-75.

He gives the score of books published every year in the world is 320,000. Task of book selection in a university library is much more complex and subtle than in a public

185. TYAGI (MS). Book purchased in Indian university libraries : Some problems. Lib. Her. ; 8, 1 & 2 ; April & July ; 1965 ; 197-209.

States the need for sound acquisition policy. Spells out the factors which ought to be taken into consideration while placing orders describes the supply sources in India. Discusses the problems faced in acquisition work particularly in university libraries.

Makes a number of suggestions to meet these problems.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY PERIODICAL INDENT INDIA

186. MITTAL (RL). Acquisition of serials in Indian university libraries. Ind. Libn. ; 18, 1 ; June, 1963 ; 25-36.

Examines the attempts to distinguish serials and periodicals and offers working definition. Enlarges on some of the means : recommendation by specialist , by library staff, by other libraries, announcements and reviews and list of cited serials. Acquisition problems he has discussed such as : Inadequate funds , import difficulties, foreign postal delays , lack of a centralized exchange agency useless gifts , inadequate storage space , absence of co-operation between university libraries.

Solutions he has offered Judicious selection , acquisition of essential book , selection tools , setting up proper ordering and acquisition routine. Co-operative purchase and co-operative housing.

188. MITRA (Priti). Periodical section of the university and college library (Bengali) Granthagari ; 20, 3; July, 1970 ; 78 - 83.

Describes the function of the periodical section in a college or university library and its management. Routine activities like acquisition and storage, recording and display of periodicals, binding and classification and cataloguing of the periodicals have been described in detail. Author observes that without some bibliographical approach like index , and abstracting periodicals and documentation service the periodicals sections of the university libraries can not function properly.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY DOCUMENTATION

189. ADHIKARI (PS). Utility of microfilms for the university library. Ind. Lib. ; 14, 1 ; 1959 ; 6 - 9.

Microfilm is achieving wide spread acclaim in university libraries due to increase in the number of

research scholars in the humanities and sciences, and recognition of technique's usefulness and as a means of providing copies of its accessible works in a library. Space saving is another advantage. Indian librarians are anxious to share the benefits of storing records in all their forms. Rooms for microfilm are specially designed particularly of ventilation, humidity and lighting.

New Indian University libraries yet in the planning stage should benefit from inspection of the libraries at Delhi and the Aligarh Muslim University.

190. DATTA (N). Photo-Duplication service : their origin, development and some suggestions for India University libraries. Lib.Her; 6, 2-3 ; July, Oct, 1963 ; 154-162.

Traces the development of photography and its adoption by libraries in different parts of the world. States various forms of photographing of documents and use of microphotography in library help in inter-library loan , replacement of the service material storage , binding and the acquisition of back files of periodicals. Discusses the working of photographic departments in university libraries in U.S.A. and India. Suggests that university Grants Commission should set up photo-duplication centres in different regions of the country. Out lines the functions

of these centres and the plan for setting up of the photo-duplication laboratory.

193. IYER (NA). Some aspects of bibliographical work in a University Library. J. Ind. Lib. Assn ; 1,4 ; July, 1956; 68-70.

Importance of bibliographical experts should be realised. He stresses the need of this activity which is an essential part of the work of the library staff. He values more specialization in each university and greater co-operation between universities. He suggests that university libraries first compile bibliography of the special subject or topics relating to its locality.

194. NEELAMBHAN (A). Auxiliaries for better bibliographic service to aid scientific research in India. J. Ind. Lib. Assn ; 1, 3; April, 1956 ; 56-59.

He has dealt in detail for a co-operative programme for the acquisition of periodicals (including back sets) so that all the important scientific journals are available for loan through Indian libraries. The scheme should affect special, University and public libraries.

195. SRIVASTAVA (AP). Documentation research in University Libraries in India. Ind. Libn; 14, 1; June, 1959; 1-7.

Traces the history of university libraries in India. Describes the objects of a university and role of university libraries in meeting these objects - Explains the modern duties of university library staff - Discusses the factors of university library organization and emphasises the role of the staff - Advocates the rendering of documentation research services in university libraries.

#### LIBRARIES UNIVERSITY SEMINAR

196. FIRST Seminar, of University Librarians in India. Jaipur, 16th - 19th Nov'66. Proceedings ed. by N. N. Gidwani.

Discusses - University Library to the status of the post graduate teaching department of a university with an experienced Librarians, it should be in any legislation- Book grant 20 % for staff appointment and purchase of shelving. Refresher course.

#### LIBRARIES RESEARCH INDIA

197. SIDDIQUI (Abdus Salam). Research Libraries. Raza Library. Link. Mar, 1974 ; 10-32.

Author indicates the importance of the Raza library Rampur and on the basis of its valuable collection of the

national importance it should be declared as the National library. He has emphasised the research importance which this library imparts to the scholars.

198. VASHISTH (CP). Research libraries in developing countries. IASLIC Bull. 1911, Mar, 1974 ; 25-31.

He has dealt with the conditions of the Research libraries including India.

#### EDUCATION LIBRARIES

199. RANGANATHAN (SR). Unified view of education and library work. Her. Libr. Sci. 8, 3; July, 1969 ; 171-176.

He first describes his experience then criticises the teaching methods and lack of facilities. As a lecturer he secured a class-room library. After appointment as a librarian of the Madras University Library he set up a library school. He developed 'Student - Centred', library centred teaching method which he tried to develop in schools through out India. The aim being to unify class-room work to library work.

200. KAWATRA (PS). The role of library in education. Edu. Rev. 81, 2 ; Feb, 1975 ; 21- 22.

He has stressed the importance of a library in education given its important role.

201. GUPTA (RK). Libraries and the challenge of the Indian higher education. Her. Libr.Sci ; 8, 3; July, 1969; 191-194.

The above topic was discussed at the first session of a seminar on education and libraries held at the American Culture Centre, Hyderabad. 22-23 April 1969 in connection with the American National Library week.

#### EDUCATION UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

202. DESHPANDE (KS). University education and libraries. Her.Lib.Sci ; 8, 3; July, 1969.

Paper presented at the American Culture Centre , Hyderabad, 22-23 April 1969 in connection with the American National Library week.

Discusses the conditions of the libraries in the country and the standard of education and growth of academic institutions.



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